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### THE FINANCES AND CURRENCY.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The following extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are of great importance and general interest. Coming from such a quarter, and at such a time, they demand the careful attention of our intelligent citizens. Whether his with great ability, and should receive respectful

There remains a balance of disbursements of the 1st day of November, 1862. \$276,912 517 66 to be provided for.

The ensiest mode, doubtless, would be an issue of the required amount in United States notes but such an issue, especially in the absence of proper restrictions on corporate circulation, would, n the judgment of the Secretary, be as injurious would be easy. The addition of so vast a greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a calamity. Its consequences would be, minution of exports, inflation of prices, inerease of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it.

To a certain extent, however, and under certain States notes may perhaps be safely and advanta-

The Secretary does not concur in the opinion entertained by some, whose ability and experionce command deserved respect, that the aggregate currency of the country, composed of United tates notes and notes of corporations, is at this another opinion net unfrequently expressed, but tion, that any excess is due to the issues of United States notes already in circulation.

### THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

It is true that gold commands a premium in notes; in other words, that to purchase a given imount of gold a greater amount in notes is required. But it is also true that, on the suspension cle payments and the substitution for coin of United States notes convertible into six per cent specie bonds as the legal standard of value, The ignorant fears of foreign investers in national and state bonds and other American securine and the timid alarms of numerous nervous ind fices upon evidences of public and corporate in-debtedness in our markets, and large purchases of Taking advantage of these and other circumstan The point was reached on the 15th day of Octo

this remarkable rise is not due wholly, or

First-The whole quantity of circulation did not. demands of payments. On the 1st day of 2 On the 1st day of November, 1862, it was, with like inclusions, \$210,104000. Of corporate notes, on the 1st of November, 1:61, the circulation in The coin in circulation, including the coin in banks, was probably not less, effect of a substitution of government circulaon the 1st of November, 1861, than \$210,000,000 On the 1st of November, 1862, the coin had been as currency, or as a basis for currency, and is therefore not estimated. The aggregate circula-\$355,140,000; and at the second, only

Secondly: The whole, or nearly the whole, inerease in the volume of the currency which has taken place was, it is believed, legitimately detaken the place of the general stagnation which marked its beginning, and the military and naval preparations and movements which had vastly nented the number and amounts of payments to be made in money, have, it is believed, legitimately demanded nearly or quite the whole of

That such is the case may be reasonably in ferred from the fact that the prices of many of the most important articles of consumption have declined or not materially advanced during the year. Wheat, quoted at \$1.38 to \$1.45 per hel on the 1st of November, 1861, was quoted at \$1 45 to \$1 50 on the 1st of November, 1862. Prime mess pork, on the 1st of November, 1861. vas quoted at \$15 to \$15 50 per barrel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at \$12 50 to \$13. Corn sold on the 1st of November, 1861, at 62 to 63 cents per bushel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at 71 to 73 cents. A comparison between estic produce at the two dates, exhibits simlar conditions of actual depression in price or

Thirdly: It is, perhaps, still more conclusive gainst the theory of great redundancy that, on he 15th day of October, when the aggregate actual circulation, national and corporate was about \$360,000,000, the premium on gold was ; whereas, on the 25th day of November, when the circulation had increased by more than 20,000,000 millions, the premium on gold was 29

# THE EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.

But if the fact of considerable redundancy in circulation be conceded, it by no means follows that it is the circulation of United States notes

It must be remembered that the law confine national payments and receipts to coin and notes of the United States. Officers of the Treasury, departments, must observe and enforce this law For all payments to be made in behalf of the United States, in case of inability to obtain coin. United States notes must be issued. It is, indoed. the duty of the legislature to see that the purchasing power of these notes is kept as nearly as possible equal to the purchasing power which gold would have had, if specie payments had been ned; but the issue and use of the notes is unavoidable, and the government can resort to borrowing only when the issue has become sufficiently large to warrant'a just expectation that of the notes can be had from those who hold or can obtain them at rates not less advantageous than those of coin loans before suspen-sion. The difficulty which the takers of the reeent loan of \$13,613,450 found in obtaining United States notes with which to meet their engagements to the Teacher amounts to meet the disbursements of the govern-ment, could not now be obtained at rates which ment, could not now be obtained at the tax payers a due regard to the interests of the tax payers. would permit the Secretary to accept. What-ever may be said of the aggregate circulation, it cannot, then, be successfully maintained that the circulation of United States notes is excessive. When extended to the limits authorized by existing laws, it will be no larger than the wants of the people and the government imperatively

# The Principia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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what has caused the redundacy and the depreci-

The cause of all that exists is easily found in the statements of the banking corporations. The circulation of corporate notes increased during the year ending on the 1st of November, 1862, from \$130,000,000 to \$167,000,000. During the same time the volume of deposits, which answer very many of the purposes of circulation, had swelled from \$264,000,000, to \$344,000,000. The greater portion of this increase took place within he last seven months.

The augmentation of deposits always accompanies increase of circulation. Together they stimulate loans, and are, in turn, stimulated by the desire of the interest derived from loans. As views are sound or otherwise, they are presented might have been anticipated, loans increased, though not equally, with the circulation and deosits. From \$607,000,000 on the 1st day of November, 1861, they had grown to \$677,000,000 on

REDUCTION OF BANK CIRCULATION RECURRING

Here is an obvious and sufficient explanation f whatever undue expansion may have taken articles, and, having contributed the requisite place. The Secretary has already expressed the capital, can invest such part of it, not less than a opinion that the circulation is not greatly redun-dant, and that no considerable depreciation of currency has actually occurred. He thinks it a currency, of which the benefits have thus far sufficiently proved, however, that whatever there States notes in such denominations as may be may be of either is fairly attributable, not to the increase of United States notes, but to the increase of bank circulation and deposits.

It is to be observed that no law compenses, and no public necessity required any enlargement of the volume of currency by the banks. On the use of the new associations. The notes thus put into circulation will be payable, until resumptions of the states, positive into circulation will be payable, until resumptions. To a certain extent, however, and under certain contary, there are, in some of the states, positive into circulation will be payable, until resumpcircumstances, a limited additional issue of United enactments by which the increase of circulation tion, in United States notes, and, after resumpduring suspension is prohibited; and the principle embodied in them is so obviously just, that well managed institutions, when obliged to suspend, almost invariably, without the constraint of the proceeds of the bonds pledged in seany law, reduce their circulation instead of augmenting it. In obedience to this principle, a reduction of bank circulation actually took place States notes and holes of comportance, after the suspension in December. In was only moment greatly in excess of legitimate demands after the suspension in December. In was only when United States notes, having been made legal tender, were diverted from their legitimate use as currency and made the basis of bank circulation, that the great increase of the latter began. It was parely voluntary; prompted, doubtless, the desire of extending accommodations to siness as well as by the expectation of profit. by the desire of extending accommodations to No practical limit upon this increase has as yet been proposed by the parties interested in it.

The Secretary has already shown that the case was far otherwise with the circulation of United States notes. A condition had been created by the suspension which made loans of coin impossible. Loans of corporate notes, objectionable in total amount issued, could always be easily and themselves, were positively prohibited by a law quickly ascertained from the books of the Treasnot likely to be repealed. The extension of the ury. These circumstances, if they might not may be devised, or, possibly, the vast supplies of United States note circulation, until sufficient in wholly remove the temptation to excessive isamount to enable the Secretary to obtain it from sues, would certainly reduce it to the lowest visable except gold and the absolute representaholders by way of loans, was equally inevitable. point, while the form of the notes, the uniformity | tive and equivalents, dollar for dollar, of gold in A practical limit on its increase is imposed by of devices, the signatures of national officers, and the judicious legislation of Congress, which makes the imprint of the national seal, authenticating the notes receivable for loans, and requires that the declaration borne on each, that it is secured the interest on bonds for loans shall be paid in by bonds which represent the faith and capital

of a United States note circulation, and to the reduc- curities. tion of the bank note circulation. A comparatively and supervision, and yet form a highly accumulative species of property. The necessities of the of value. Can there be a sound reason for exempting that which costs the proprietor least and brings him most?

It may be properly added, that this desirable substitute of a circulation, uniform in descrip-tion and value, for a circulation varying widely n both, may, perhaps, he more easily and bene now than at any other time. The ulation of United States notes, may greatly facilitate the payments to the banks through thus, not only protect the community from the

It may also be added that when the substitua shall have been accomplished, and, perhaps, if circumstances favor, at an earlier period, payments in specie, of United States notes, may sumed with less cost and less injury to business than would attend a like resumption in payent of corporate notes. With comparatively trivial sacrifice, the government can, whenever ts expenditures are reduced to its revenue, pro

ommence and maintain the resumption. While the Secretary thus repeats the preferce he has, heretofore, expressed for a United States note circulation, even when issued directly by the government, and dependent on the action the government, for regulation, and final reemption, over the note circulation of the numerus and variously organized and variously reponsible banks now existing in the country heretofore, the grounds of that preference, he still adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that a circulation furnished by the govrnment, but issued by banking associations or ganized under a general act of Congress, is to b referred to either. Such a circulation, uniform general characteristics, and amply secured as prompt convertibility by national bonds de-osited in the Treasury, by the associations reiving it, would unite, in his judgment, more dements of soundness and utility than can be

combined in any other.

A circulation composed exclusively of notes ssued directly by the government, or of such notes and coin, is recommended mainly by two considerations—the first derived from the facility with which it may be provided in emergencies,

and the second from its cheapness.

The principal objections to such a circulation s a permanent system, are, 1st, the facility o excessive expansion when expenditures exceed revenue, 2d, the danger of lavish and corrupt expenditure, stimulated by facility of expansion; 3d, the danger of fraud in management and supervision 4th. ervision; 4th, the impossibility of providing i sufficient amounts for the wants of the peo ple, whenever expenditures are reduced to

uality with revenue or below it. These objections are all serious. The last re quires some elucidation. It will be easily understood, however, if it be considered that a governnent issuing a credit circulation cannot supply any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its eccipts. To that amount, it may create a debt n small notes, and these notes may be used as urrency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of United States notes is supplied. That portion of the expenditure not met by revenue or loans, has been met by the issue of these notes. Debt in this form has been substituted for various debts in other forms. Whenever, therefore, the country shall be rements to the Treasury is very instructive on this stored to a healthy normal condition, and resion that loans of United States notes, in sufficient States notes will be arrested, and must progress amounts to meet the dishurder depends in sufficient States notes will be arrested, and must progress amounts to meet the dishurder depends may be sively diminish. Whatever demand may be nade for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution; and there can be no reissue for reissue, under the conditions, necessarily in plies disbursement, and the revenue, upon the supposition, supplies more than is needed for that purpose. There is, then, no mode in which currency in United States notes can be perma-

from such a scheme of currency, if adopted as a permanent system, greatly overbalance the temporary though not inconsiderable advantages of-

It remains to be considered what results may be reasonably expected from an act authorizing the organization of banking associations, such as the Secretary proposed in his last report.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUND AND UNIFORM CIRCULATION. The central idea of the proposed measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circula-

tion, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit combined with

private capital. Such a currency, it is believed, can be secured through banking associations organized under national legislation

It is proposed that these associations be en-tirely voluntary. Any persons desirious of em-ploying real capital in sufficient amounts, can, if fixed minimum, in United States bonds, and having deposited these bonds with the proper offi-cer of the United States, can receive United desired, and employ them as money in discounts and exchanges. The stockholders of any existing banks can, in like manner, organize under the deemable at the treasury of the United States, from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security. In the practical working of the plan, if sanctioned by Congress, redemption at one or more of the great commercial centres will probably be provided for, by all the associations which irculate the notes, and, in case any association shall fail in such redemption, the treasurer of the United States will, probably, under discreatively safe and permanent; and with this use tionary authority, pay the notes, and cancel the may be connected, for the present, and occasionpublic debt held as security.

credit than this. After a few years, no other circulation would be used, nor could the issues of the national circulation be easily increased beyond the legitimate demands of business. Every dollar of circulation would represent real capital, actually invested in national stocks, and the of the whole country, could not fail to make ev-Under the circumstances, the path of wisdom ery note as good, in any part of the world, as and duty seems very clear. It leads to the support the best known and best esteemed national se-

The Secretary has already mentioned the supsmall reduction of the latter will allow ample port to public credit which may be expected

The organization proposed, if sanctioned by negotiation of loans at reasonable rates. The Congress, would require, within a very few Secretary has heretofore advised the imposing of a years, for deposit, as security for circulation, renews the recommendation, as the best means of re- than \$250,000,000. It may well be expected, in duction and gradual substitution. Such a tax in- deed, since the circulation, by uniformity in volves no hardships. Notes circulating as money, credit and value, and capacity of quick and cost nothing beyond the expense of production cheap transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any hitherto issued, that the demand for bonds will largely overpass this war have caused the taxation of almost all forms limit. Should Congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as five twenties, authorized by the act of last session the demand would promptly absorb all of that scription already issued, and make large room for more. A steady market for the bonds would thus be established, and the negotiations of them greatly facilitated.

But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buyers are few or meertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand. ualing, and often exceeding the supply. Thus steady uniformity in price would be ma and generally at a rate somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit, but not available to bank ing associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such conditions to a government

Another advantage to be derived from such ssociations would be found in the convenient agencies which they would furnish for the deosit of public moneys.

The Secretary does not propose to interfer with the independent Treasury. It may be advantageously retained, with the assistant treasrers already established in the most important cities, where the customs may be collected, as now, in coin or Treasury notes issued directly by the government, but not furnished to banking ssociations.

nents in the commercial cities, in relation to customs, it seems clear that the secured national irculation furnished to the banking associations, than customs, and that these associations will enience and utility to the government of their need no demonstration. The necessity for son other depositaries than surveyors of ports, re-ceivers, postmasters, and other officers, of whose responsibility and fitness, in many cases, othing satisfactory can be known, is acknowledged by the provision for selection by the Sec-retary contained in the Internal Revenue Act; and it seems very clear that the public interest will be secured far more certainly by the organzation and employment of associations organized is proposed, than by any official selection.

Another and very important advantage of th proposed plan has already been adverted to. It ill reconcile, as far as practicable, the interests of existing institutions with those of the whole people.
All changes, however important, should be in-

troduced with caution, and proceeded in, with careful regard to every affected interest. Rash

innovation is not less dangerous than stupefied The time has come when a circulation of United States notes, in some form, must be employed. The people demand uniformity in currency, and claim at least part of the benefit of lebt without interest made into money, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by the banks. These denands are just and must be respected. But there need be no sudden change; there need be no hurtfful interference with existing interests. As yet, the United States note circulation hardly fills the vacuum caused by the temporary with drawal of coin; it does not, perhaps, fully meet the demand for increased circulation created by the increased number, variety, and activity of payments in money. There is opportunity, therefore, for the wise and beneficial regulation of its substitution for other circulation. The mode of substitution, also, may be judiciously adapted to actual circucumstances. The plan suggested consults both purposes. It contemplates gradual withdrawal of bank note circulation, and pro-poses a United States note circulation, furnished o banking associations, in the advantages of which they may participate, in full proportion to the care and responsibility assumed and the services performed by them. The promptitude and zeal with which many of the existing institutions came to the financial support of the government, in the dark days which followed the outbreak of nently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other there be a considerable real depreciation of the circulation—which is by no means admitted—

nently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a government bank, with all its hazards and mischiefs.

risked, were transmuted into unexpected gains. It is a solid recommendation of the suggested plan, that it offers the opportunity to these and kindred institutions to reorganize, continue their business under the proposed act, and with little loss and much advantage, participate in maintaining the new and uniform national currency.

The proposed plan is recommended, finally, by the firm anchorage it will supply to the Union of the States. Every banking association whose bonds are deposited in the Treasury of the Union; every individual who holds a dollar of the circulation secured by such deposit; every merchant, every manufacturer, every farmer, every mechanic, interested in transactions dependent for success on the credit of that circulation, will feel as an injury, every attempt to rend the national unity, with the permanence and stability of which all their interests are so closely and vi-tally connected. Had the system been possible and had it actually existed two years ago, can it be doubted that the national interests and sentiploying real capital in sufficient amounts, can, if the plan be adopted, unite together under proper strengthened the motives for adhesion derived to such a power, but would not shrink from such cession would have been impossible?

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT.

The Secretary does not yield to the phantasy that taxation is a blessing and debt a benefit; but it is the duty of public men to extract good from evil whenever it is possible. The burdens of taxation may be lightened and even made productive of incidental benefits by wise, and aggravated and made intolerable by unwise, legislation. In like manner, debt, by no means desirable in itself, may, when circumstances compel nations to incur its obligations, be made, by discreet use less burdensome, and even instrumental in the promotion of public and private security and welfare.

The rebellion has brought a great debt upon us. It is proposed to use a part of it in such a way that the sense of its burden may be lost in the exof United States notes is such a use; but if exclusive, is hazardous and temporary. The security by national bonds of similar notes furnished to atively safe and permanent; and with this use ally, as circumstances may require, hereafter, the use of the ordinary United States notes in limited

No very early day will probably witness the reduction of the public debt to the amount required as a basis for secured circulation. Should no future wars arrest reduction and again demand expenditures beyond revenue, that day will, how-ever, at length, come. When it shall arrive, the our rich mines may render all circulation unadthe Treasury or on safe deposit elsewhere. But

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SYSTEM.

The Secretary forbears extended argument on the constitutionality of the suggested system. It is proposed as an auxiliary to the power to borrow money; as an agency of the power to collect and disburse taxes; and as an exercise of room for the whole increase of the former, authorized by existing laws; and as the reduction proceeds the increase may be extended, never. two sources of power, nothing need be said. The argument relating to them was long since exusted, and is well known. Of the other two there is no room, nor does it seem needful to say much. If Congress can prescribe the structure, equipment and management of vessels to navigate as a regulation of commerce, Congress may as-suredly determine what currency shall be employed in the interchange of their commodities. which is the very essence of commerce. Statesmen who have agreed in little else, have concurred in the opinion that the power to regulate coin is, in substance and effect, a power to regulate currency, and that the framers of the constitution so intended. It may well enough be admitted that while Congress confines its regulation to weight, fineness, shape and device, banks and individuals may issue notes for currency in com-petition with coin. But it is difficult to conceive by what process of logic the unquestioned power regulate coin can be separated from the power to maintain or restore its circulation, by excluding from currency all private or corporate sub stitutes which affect its value, whenever Congress shall see fit to exercise that power for that pur-

# DESCRIPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

limited issue of United States notes as a wise expedient for the present time, and as an occasonal expedient in future times, and of the organization of banking associations to supply circulation se-cured by national bonds and convertible always into United States notes, and after resumption of specie payments, into coin, are prompted by no favor to excessive issues of any description of eredit money.

On the contrary, it is the Secretary's firm be lief that by no other path can the resumption of specio payments be so surely reached and so certainly maintained. United States notes receivable for bonds bearing a secure specie interest are next best to notes convertible into coin. The circulation of banking associations organized under a general act of Congress, secured by such bonds, can be most surely and safely maintained should be received everywhere for all other dues at the point of certain convertibility into coin. If, temporarily, these associations redeem their constitute the best and safest depositaries of the revenues derived from such receipts. The conspicuous derived from such receipts. The constitute the best and safest depositaries of the specie payments will not thereby be delayed or ndangered, but hastened and secured; for, just employment in this capacity, and often also, as agents for payments and as distributers of stamps, revenue, already secured by wise legislation will revenue, already secured by wise legislation, will enable the government, through advantageous specie, to replace, at once, large mounts, and, at no distant day, the whole, of his circulation by coin, without detriment to any interest, but, on the contaary, with great and manifest benefit to all interest

# THE CHOICE TO BE MADE.

The Secretary recommends, therefore, no mere paper money scheme, but, on the contacty, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual re standard, and measure of values recognised by the constitution—between which and an irremediable proper currency, as he believes, the choice is now to be made.

After dwelling on the immense resources of the American Republic, the Secretary proceeds,

# FURTHER LEGISLATION NEEDED

Other legislation is therefore needed. The act of last session authorized the Secretary o issue bonds of the United States, already ofter mentioned as five-twenties, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, and to dispose o them for coin or United States notes at the mar was given to issue \$150,000,000 in the United States notes, which authority was afterwards enlarged to \$250,000,000; and it was provided that any holder of such notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty, might exchange them for five-twenty bonds, at par.

The effect of these provisions was to make ne

gotiations of considerable amounts impossible; for considerable amounts are seldom taken, except with a view to resales at a profit, and resales at any profit are impossible under the law. Ne-gotiations below market value are not allowed gotiations below market value are not allowed, and if not allowed, the taker of the bonds can expect no advance, unless a market value considera-bly below par shall become established. The

peal of both these provisions. The first imposes, it is believed, a restriction which Congress did not intend; and the second has been followed by the

them practically convertible. Whenever the volume of notes reaches a point at which loans can be effected at rates fair to the country and made, and ample opportunities for conversion of

Should Congress, however, be of opinion that these clauses should be retained, it will be necessary to provide for other loans, at rates more favorable to the holders than convertibility into five-twenties. This can be done either by authorizing bonds at longer time, or by increasing the rates of interest offered. The Secretary cannot recommend either course,

except as an alternative to no provision at all. As such an alternative, he would prefer the is sue of 7.30 three years bonds, convertible into fivetwenty-sixes at or before maturity, and of smaller notes bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., as propsed in his first report.

exercise of it as, in his best judgment, the public good would require. He believes it, however, to be unnecessary. He believes that the time and rate of the five-twenty loan authorised were judiciously determined, and he believes that if the suggested changes are made in the law, the needsupplies can be obtained through these loans. No prudent legislator, at a time when the gold in he world is increasing by a hundred millions a year, and interest must necessarily and soon decline, will consent to impose on the labor and business of the people a fixed interest of six per cent, on a great debt, for twenty years, unless the necessity is far more urgent than is now believed o exist. The country has already witnessed the results of such measures in the payment, in 1856, f more than four and a half millions of dollars for the privilege of paying a debt of less than perience of incidental advantages. The issue forty-one millions, some twelve years averaged time before it became duc.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The general views of the Secretary may therere be thus briefly summed: He recommends that whenever amounts may be needed beyond the sums supplied by revenue and through other indicated modes be obtained by loans, without increasing the issue of United States notes beyond the amount fixed by law, uness a clear public exigency shall demand it. He recommends, also, the organization of banking associations for the improvement of the public credit, and for the supply, to the people, of a safe and uniform currency. And he recommends no change debt may be retained on low interest at that in the law providing for the negotiation of bonds, except the necessary increase of amount and the repeal of the absolute restriction to market value and of the clauses authorizing convertibility at

If Congress shall concur in these views, the stary, though conscious of the great difficulty these considerations may be for another genera- which vast, sudden, and protracted expenditures muose on him, ventures to hope that he may still e able to maintain the public credit and provide for the public wants.

### For the Principla THE COMING CONTRABAND.

REASON AGAINST THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

NOT GIVEN BY MR. JUSTICE CURTIS : fit to regard certain chattels personal, called slaves, as so much property placed at his abso-Caesar, buy off, or punish his recent subjects. the present enemies of the United States, it is become a question of most intense interest, whether our President has an absolute power o give or withhold property, and to assure or take away liberty, as may seem to him best, and sions. if so, then, by what constitution, statute, natural or divine law, he became the owner, possessor and disposer, of so many slaves? Now, Sir, as I know you to be learned in our constitutional thereby President, I pray your attention to the

# THE GREAT QUESTION .-- HOW EVADED.

You will recollect, that during the first months of the rebellion, and at the chief fortress of the country, a new embassy opened negotiations and sought what one would suppose they had a right to demand, the protection of our government as oyal persons, owing and rendering to it allegiance. The principal ambassador pretended to represent about 100 others, though in fact he represented about as many souls as did Franklin at Versailles, all likewise loyal, and desiring to remain within the political and geographical limits of the United States. The old ambassador gave some specious reasons in favor of his mis sion, and then, unnoticed, asked the great unan swered question, " What will the Government do with my people ?"

Our Government answered, (with its usua

ability) as nearly as it could, that it did not know. When their rendition was demanded by their enemy and ours, the commanding officer replied that they were "contraband of war." Waiving its legal inaccuracy this between lawyers and soldiers, was a clever hit-a sharp retort-a good professional joke, but its greatest success was as a word. Those who love to ponder over the changes of language and watch its new uses and unconscious growth, must find in it a rare phenomenon of philological vegetation. Never was a word so speedily adopted by so many people in so short a time. In conversation and correspondence in newspapers and books, in the official dispatches of generals, it leaped instantaneously to its new place, just ling aside the circumlecution " colored people the extrajudicial "persons of African descent," the scientific "negro," the slang "nigger," and the debasing "slave." Who knows but some future Trench may devote to it a page, and gravely narrate: "Contraband," in the sense of serf,' seems to have come into use about the time of the great American rebellion. No trace of it is found, anterior to that singular and causeless outbreak, but as it was in common use during the latter part of the year 1861, being employed by all classes of society, as can really be shown by the "Diary of Private Daniel Doolittle," and the letters and works of learned and even eminent scholars, we must conclude that it had existed previously, and that society had then lost sight of its original and proper meaning. Yet it is not found in the absurd (and now happily obsolete) dictionaries of Webster and Worcester; nor does our knowledge of its etymology explain how it could be applied to a vassal. The author, like the time of this application, is buried in obscurity, though a Government General, named Butler, seems to have employed the word in a mixed sense, early in the revolt, showing very clearly that it was then in its transition state." But calling men, women, and children, "con-

If these reasonings be sound, little room can losses, which they feared, but unhesitatingly remain for doubt that the evils certain to arise risked, were transmuted into unexpected gains. Whenever the related transmuted into unexpected gains. solent demand, was no answer adequate to the real question of the case; and indeed, the next dispatch of the same General to his Government contained the truthful confession that it was not sufficient: His Government has not yet given

> The Secretary of War, for answer to Gen. Butler, directed a sort of Dr. and Cr. account to be pened-not exactly with the master, and not exactly with the slave-but as it were with " to whom it might concern." The President, in his message of July, said that it would be his purpose, after the rebellion should it be suppressed to be guided by the Constitution and the laws." In the last Message of Dec. '61, I find only plans and projects for the bettering of those " persons' 'confiscated," or already free, but no recommen dation as to the duty of the government toward loyal "persons" still in bondage, and no allusion to the rights or "welfare" of the "unconfiscated" but coming contraband.

### PALTRY EXPEDIENTS.

Within Congress, a few projects were discussed, resulting only in the paltry expedient of emancipating the small number found in arms and working upon fortifications. Beyond Congress, the champions of the slave, who have nade his rights a life study, when the long desired event waited but the remedy, proposed nly the little expedients whereby they have long belittled a great cause, and irritated the Northern as well as the Southern mind. To them, the constitution seemed an impassible barrier. In the published opinions of those (perhaps most proninent, in this country,) we find that the first, Mr. Giddings,) proposed to evade the Constituion, by aiding a few fugitives on their flight: the second, (Mr. Smith,) to violate it by forcibly setting free such as wander into our camps or seek employment from our soldiery, while the third, (Mr. Phillips.) indulged in a hopeful vision that our victorious army would dictate terms to conquered rebels, and by a Convention wiser and this is only a declaration of what is an attribute ourer than the first, throw slavery and the Constitution together down. (1.)

To all this it must be answered: "The people of the U.S. are now in arms to maintain their Constitution. They will not alter, evade or destroy it. Yet the end of slavery cannot be avoided and cannot be postponed Slavery must fall, and the Constitution must be main-

And not alone in their error, are the old abolitionists. The people have by some means, been brought to regard the Constitution of their counry as an almost invincible barrier to its acknowledged welfare, and all have set themselves to finding a method by which to overreach it. Some have said, that, for once, it should be disregard- to lean upon it, for aid, so impressed with the ed; others, that all slaves being prim: facie free-silent majesty that has presided over their civil the reality of their condition, but that they should be allowed to proceed as fugitives, taking with ing in its name the rendition of their property them their chances of escape or rendition. Much has been said of the "war power," and that, under the plea of the national safety, there should of its flag and emblem, and that it is a Constitube worked out a national emancipation. And thus it would seem as though all were striving to clude the Constitution by Constitutional eva-

# The chief and last reliance seems to be in the

war power;" and a bill was proposed in Con-

gress declaring the abolition of slavery a mililaw, and in all matters relating to our civil poli- tary necessity, and directing the President to dety, and especially, in times past, to have been clare the same by proclamation. But this would the bold and justly eminent expounder of a com- be a strange paradox. Congress are not the Comprehensive construction of the Constitution, and mander in-chief, nor can they command the Comndeed, the author of an opinion containing the mander to do what they cannot do themselves. germ, if not the fruit, of that Address by which | They have no power over the army, but to creour Commander-in-Chief became famous, and ate, maintain, and disband it. The Constitution vests this power of directing, in one man, the following reason against the Emancipation Pro- President of the United States. His, is the sole power to exercise, and the sole responsibility of and on the other they hold the slave to the same not exercising it. The exercise of the "war power" is not authorized by the civil law; it cannot be maintained by the civil law. When exercised, it must be by military authority, and as a military necessity-military-pertaining to, arising from and exercised for the army; a necessity-that which is, in the discretion of the mmander, essential to the succes or safety of the army. It must be resorted to, for military but should not be withheld on account of civil arposes. It becomes operative only through that branch of military law which Wellington accurately defined to be "the will of the commandor General," and it becomes valid, only when civil law is suspended ; for inter arma leges sient. What, then, shall we say of a civil law which irects that the civil law shall cease-which ceks to command by the voice of law, what can nly be commanded in the silence of law? When such an act is passed, it should be entitled

A law to annul law, and declare unconstitutional acts, constitutional."

# DARK LABYRINTHS.

It is an unfortunate fact that our discussion n slavery have led us into these labyrinths, and ar from the light of the Constitution. The one side has claimed that the slave is "property," chattel, and a thing, and the other has repeated his so often, that we have come to regard it as fixed ethical fact; when it exists but in a debauched conscience, or a heated argument. Most extraordinary is it, how this has lowered the tandard both of our wishes and our judgment. Thus Mr. Joshua R. Giddings, the vigor of whose understanding, and the sympathy of whose heart no one can doubt, summed up his reflections in a etter, published early in the rebellion, with no etter or higher conclusions than, 1st, that as slaves assist the enemy, it is the duty of all offiers to induce them to leave their rebel masters, 2. that slaves who have escaped from rebel mas ters should be allowed to continue their flight, and that to send back a fugitive slave to a rebel master, would be lending aid to the rebellion. Now, stripped of their form, the logical and simple meaning of these conclusions is this, 1st, Slaves have no rights. 2d, The Government of the United States, which, at this present time, in the confidence and support of its loyal subjects. and in the righteousness and dignity of its cause is more noble and supreme than any other that

(1.) We cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of these statements. If "Mr. Smith" means Gerrit Smith, we feel confident that the above does not include all his "remedy" in the case. Surely the great majority of those "champions of the slave, who have made his rights a life study." demanded the immediate and unconditional liberation of all the slaves, under the Constitution as it is, whether in peace or in war, and irrespective of the loyalty or disloyalty of the slaveholders. This was no "pairty expedient." Our Correspondent has overlooked these, and he errs in classing Mr. Gidnings among abolitionists, distinctly so called Mr. Phillips, though an eloquent "moral snasion" abolitionist, has never represented "political abolitionism," which he has so long repudiated.

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us THERE dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

ional Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay fo 
"The Principia" one year, and either of the followin 
books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and 
Slavery one cond, two copies of the "American Slave 
code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for 
two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy 
of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and 
two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than 
ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one

ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above menioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National harters" postage prepaid.

the sun rises upon, should direct its own soldiers to assist its own subjects to fly from its own laws, beyond the reach of its own civil officers

What we do in this matter, let us do honestly, and openly, and boldly, and not by any such subterfuge. Revering the Constitution-holding it to be the supreme wisdom of mankind-the sacred heritage of our fathers, which needs no amendment, is susceptible of no improvement, and contains, within itself, all the elements, that, with public virtue, under all manner of circumstances, are necessary to preserve its own perpetuity, or secure the welfare of this nation, let us not believe that so great and blessed a Charter of liberty and ustice is guilty of binding upon the nation that t ennobles, a perpetual national burden-of maintaining treason-or of protecting traitors And instead of seeking the overthrow of slavery without the Constitution, and around the Constitution, let us have faith sufficient to behold its doom decreed within the Constitution, and by the Constitution.

### POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The argument by which this is established I educe to a few propositions.

1. The enemies of the country have no rights under the Constitution. Whatever restrictions it may impose upon us, it confers no favors upon them. It was ordained and established to secure the more perfect welfare of American citizens. In abjuring the Constitution, the rebels cast off all its provisions-not such as suited them; they threw away its guaranties, as well as its obligations. Those rights, so dear and so precious to is, we possess, because it possesses our allegince. The Constitution expressly recognizes the ossibility of their surrender by such as cease to render it allegiance; for the three groups in which are classed all human rights-life, liberty, and property, are forfeited by treason.

2. It is true that a rebel must be tried. But of the unwritten Constitutions of every civilized ountry. It is a right which confers no powersa mere provision to secure the ascertainment of a fact. It is a right not limited to citizenship. Indians possess this right; even foreign enemies taken in arms possess the right; and (if a stronger illustration be needed.) so does that chattel called a slave. It therefore comes to this-that the rebel master has but just the same rights under the Constitution as his slave-neither more-nor less, nor different-the right to be tried for his offences.

Yet how sublime is the tribute which these wretches unwittingly pay to the Constitution! Stained with the "highest crime against human law whereof a man can be guilty," yet so accustomed that they unthinkingingly turn to it again, invokand immunity for their crimes, forgetful alas

tion for them no more. 3. The error which has perverted our judgment and disturbed our faith, is an acquiescence in the assertion that toan can hold property in man The Roman law gave to the master an absolute property in the servitum, the power to sell, to torture, to kill. The common law, which is the law of the United States, never recognized in the master a property in the villein. The difference is the difference between absolute property and an incorporeal hereditament, between property and something proceeding from property. Our law has allowed the master, in whole or in part,

to possess the services of the slave, but never to old property in the man. The laws of the several States make the same distinction; for on the one hand they do not allow the master the absolute disposal of the man. moral and legal obligations as other personspermitting him to testify in civil cases; punishing him by imprisonment, condemning him to death-and where his service to the master as a chattel, and his duty to the State as a man, are

in conflict, always disregarding the former. (2) This encumbered estate of the man in himself and this limited property of the master in the slave, have numerous illustrations in the lawas an estate in fee subject to a rent charge; as an casement-where one man owns property subject to the interest of the other, as a pew in Church, which a man is said to own, but in which he cannot set up a market, or open a bar -or put to any other purpose than that incident to public assemblage; as a highway or street over which any person has a right of passage but of which the owner of the adjacent land holds the fee. (3.)

4. Within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, slaves are neither citizens nor things, (4,) but "persons held to labor or service." The term "person" is not used in a debased nor double sense, for it occurs (as nearly as I now recollect,) twenty-four times in the Constitution, and in several instances is obviously applied to citizens as "no person shall be a senator." " the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be President, &c." By all the rules for statutory construction, a word thus commonly used is to be taken as generally possessing the same force and meaning, or at least as being used to describe the same object. We must therefore conclude that in the eye of the Constitution the slave and the President are equally persons, and that the Constitution, like the higher law of heaven, makes no distinction of persons." (5.)

5. The Constitution recognizes these persons as men under legal disabilities imposed by State laws; but it imposes none -- nor do the laws of the United States (6.) They are also recognized as possessing rights, for they are expressly awarded a representation though at a debased

[2.] An examination of the slave codes and judicial decisions of the Slave States, would not, we think, bear our Correspondent, in these statements, except in the matter of punishing the slave. No where else does the Slave Code regard him as other than a chattel. But on of the United States is, of course, posed to all this, and to the whole of the

[3.] All these relate to property, and only illustrate aws concerning property, not "persons." [4.] The Constitution knows no slaves at all, nor serfs, but "persons" only. Being neither property, slaves, serfs, or aliens, what are they but citizens? Jefferson always spoke of them as such, and said that "the statesman should be loaded with execration" that permitted their enslavement. See Notes on Vir-

[5.] In other words, the Constitution knows no ves, nor slavery. [6.] By Acts of Congress, colored persons are disqualified for military duty, and for carrying the mails But these Acts are unconstitutional.

6. Such persons also have rights by law -by the laws of United States, and of every state-the right to live-the right to be secure in heir persons-the right to bring suits, and in in many states the right to possess their own service-beyond the hours to which their "labor or service due," is limited by law. (8.)

7. It is evident that in the contemplation of of the Constitution [which is our supreme law the slave is a person and not a thing -that he is, in short, a man owing service, but in no sense a chattel. Yet more than this: the labor or service must be due, not generally, but to some particular person. He alone has a right to require it-he alone may dispose of it, he alone may surrender it. In the various slave cases which can be found in the reports, the action is generally [so far as I now remember invariably, an action brought by the one man (the slave.) against the other man [the master,] the services. There is no enabling act necessary if this one cord of servitude be cut, we restore

8. Within this one limitation, the Government is not only bound to recognize the slave as a person, but to protect him as such. It is not necessary that he be a citizen, Marten Kosta was not. There, the mere declaration of intended citizenship brought one who was a foreigner by birth -- by education--by residence, within the protecthe flag. It is not necessary that he be entitled free. to vote, or to hold office. The woman is notthe infant is not-the idiot is not. Yet all of these are in the care of the Government. They ture of his country, and beheld the overthrow of are represented by the husband, the father, the guardian, and the master. But whenever the two come in conflict, the representation ceases: the wife enters the court the equal opponent of the husband, the idiot becomes a suitor, the child a children of his kindred and his friends were both man. Nations resented the outrage upon the infast Mortara, and the slave, which in the eye of the descendants of such illustrious parentage so the Constitution is a person, is like other persons. soon would reap destruction in dishonor, nor that

9. Now the slavery which the Constitution reated by treason; the relations of villcinage were | Well might he declare he trembled. terminated by treason; the relations of slavery | The American people have not sought this

10. When the Constitution declares the slave a person, and defines his condition to be the owing of service, it forbids us to regard him as a thing. or to admit that there can be property in man. And when the framers of the Constitution rejected the term of degradation "slave," and in its stead inserted the definition of the common law, they intended to, and did, limit the thing defined by the principles of the common law. The Constitution recognized slavery because it existed: it did not ignore what was. But it recognized it as it existed; as the common law left it, and as the common law limited it. (9.)

11. It is easy to determine the question by the common law. Impius et crudelis adjudicandus est quie libertatem non farct, says Coke, and he proudly adds "The common law of England always favors liberty."

Writing with a camp chest for a desk; and arms and horse trappings hung around for a library, I can only refer to a few precedents not

quite effaced from my memory.

It was (I think) well settled that villeins regardant (that is slaves so attached to a manor that they could not be removed from it by the master) passed with the manor, on attainder of treason, to the king. But this was not a mere property confiscation, for the same was true of wardships and of knight service under feudal tenures. O villeins in gross or absolute slaves, I cannot recall an instance in which the effect of treason is stated. yet I presume cases can be found. Whether the villeins became enfranchised or whether their services escheated to the king, I do not consider of much moment; it is sufficient to know that they became divested from the owner.

12. Crimes against the villein, or the law of villeinage, also worked enfranchisement. Thus, if the master committed an outrage upon a niefe or female villein, she became enfranchised. So, where the master committed any offence against the villein punishable as a crime, or, in the language of the old law, gave him an appeal of robery or death, he enfranchised him. In the case now before the country, a very grave offence has been committed against the slaves, in attempting to abduct them from the territory and protection of the United States, and reduce them to a more degraded form of bondage. That the geographiical locus of the slave has not been changed, is a fact which does not affect the question, for it is no worse to carry him unlawfully within the lines of the Confederacy, than to unlawfully bring the lines of the Confederacy around him. Whoever, therefore, has, in any way, accepted or recognized the new nationality of South Carolina, has thereby confessed judgment in favor of his slaves, in all the tribunals of the United States, civil, military, or political, to which those slaves may, directly or indirectly, apply for redress; and any officer of the United States, who offers to barter away their rights for what is prettily called a "return to loyalty," is offering to pay what he does not possess, and cannot lawfully grant.

13. In our own country, these principles have been enunciated at various times, and in various ways. The laws of Georgia, and, I presume, of most of the rebelling States, limit the hours during which slaves must render service, leaving the remainder to the natural owner, the slave. The Revised Statutes of Delaware prohibit the importation of slaves, and provide that if any person export, "or altempt" to export slaves, they shall thereupon become free. As the former provision -the increase of slavery-can only be regarded as an offence against the State, so the latter-the taking a slave from the protection of Delaware-

[7.] The clause, if applied to slaves, emancipate them. Neither women nor children, nor any of the constituents of Congress, can be slaves.

[8.]. This is to prevent the wanton destruction of erty-not to protect the rights of persons. G. (9.) More properly, slavery cannot exist, at all, unmon law-a principle universally recogder the common la nized in Europe.

14. But most strongly has the military arm of the government established precedents. General the government established precedents. General mate fruits, for want of efficient co-operation on Jackson, a southern slaveholder, took slaves of the part of the christian community. Jackson, a southern statement of the loyal owners to work upon fortifications, refusing the last annual meeting of the American Missioncompensation. Gen. Gaines, a southern slaveholder, refused to deliver up slaves, taken in battle, to loyal owners. Gen. Taylor, a southern through what channel they shall contribute to this slaveholder, would not allow loyal owners to see slaves surrendered to him as prisoners of war. and had them moved with their Indian allies to the west. In, I believe, all of these cases, appeals were taken to the Government, which sustained its Generals and refused compensation. In. at least. one case, an appeal was taken to Congress, which also refused compensation. In all of these cases the action of the Government went far beyond anything now claimed to be its duty, for it there acted against the property of its loyal citizens, while it is now called upon to proceed only against the interests of its worst enemies. (10.)

15. I conclude, therefore, that slaves have rights, under the Constitution, and by the laws clothing. and usages of war; that, whoever attempts to go unlawfully beyond the jurisdiction or limits of the United States, geographical or to determine which of the two should possess political, leaves his slaves behind him. He goes, but they remain. They are not obliged Esq., Treas, No. 61 John Street, New York. to aid a slave to possess his liberty. As against to follow him, or await his return. Though all the world, except the master, he is free-and he cease in his allegiance but a moment, he relinquishes their services forever. These services he cannot repossess at his pleasure; for slaves cannot be released from a state of constitutional slavery, and again enslaved. By his abandonment of the Constitution be abandoned them and as it were, restored them to themselves. By his voluntary treason to the Constitution, he voluntarily severed all constitutional connexion between himself and them. They no longer owe to him sertion of the Government, and under the shelter of vice; their labor is no more to him due; they are

The eye of Jefferson looked forward in the fu of slavery in bloodshed and rebellion. He saw dimly, the scene, and mistook the actors. The vision was less true than his forebodings. He saw not, in the shadowy insurrection, that the the criminals and the victims. He knew not that the Old Dominion which he loved, would be rent in twain by their act. He was not warned that cognizes is American slavery, not slavery in gen. among his own people and beside his own honoreral, not foreign slavery, and particularly, not ed home, the great Declaration, his work and his Confederate slavery. The recognition which it fame, would be supplanted by another. Such has given and the protection which it has afforded, bitterness and shame, he was spared. But on were also to its own citizens, not to the people of our sight the curtain is now rising and the foreother countries, and particularly not to its armed told tragedy being played. We see the shifting enemies. The labor and service which it allows scenes, the blood stained stage, and we cannot to be "due" and "owing," are due and owing to mistake the actors. We see the southern jails those rendering to it allegiance, and when the al. filled with patriots whose crime is faith to their legiance ceases, the labor and service is no lon- country, and obedience to her laws. We see the ger 'due." Not as a mere matter of property southern soil crimsoned with the blood of martyrs is this forfeiture, but as between these two per- fallen for that Union which Jefferson helped to sons, it cannot continue. A loyal person, though | found and to bequeath. And we view the great he be a slave, cannot one labor and service to a impending arm of the Nation that rises slowly, rebel. The relations of wardship were termin- and yet hesitates to strike the inevitable blow.

are terminated by treason; and though a man work of emancipation. Slowly have they been may owe money, he cannot swe service to an out- driven from their attitude of indifference, and step law. Nor can the slave unlawfully be deprived by step forced forward to perform the long de of his just and constitutional rights; of which is layed reform Oft have they halted and stambled. the right to remain within the protection of the Defeat has threatened them when they refused, United States. He cannot be required to have and now, when they weakly falter, it is made the the status of his servitude unbuefully changed by | condition of their national existence. It is not a the Constitution of any foreign nation. He can welcome work, and were it left to their choice, it not unlawfully be carried from beneath the flag, would not be a wise one. Better to have been or the sign of oppression. If he must be a slave, manumission under the gentle reign of peace, he has at least the poor privilege of being an founded in justice and humanity, and regulated by law, when the master and slave alike should be fitted for the change, and philanthropy hallow the act. But they have thrown away the choice. Their Constitution has become to them an immutable decree, and the events of the last year and of the preceding year, have left to them 10 cords that will be written. The act ennobling the name of Alexander, and placing the autocrat among the wise, the just, the great of earthly rulers : while with us there will be no one to ask of fame a little word of praise-no statesman, orator or champion of the great event-Philan-

> (10.) Is this so? Is the nation at liberty to leave he slaves of loyal masters without protection, while, as the writer has himself shown, the Government is ion regards them as "persons," and not as property To permit their being held as slaves, is to permit the ing held under the Slave laws, "goods and chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and assigns, t all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever.

> > CIRCULAR TO THE PRESS.

APPEAL FOR THE FREEDMEN.

By a Committee appointed at the Annual Mesting of the American Missionary Association, Octo-ber 16, 1862.

In the providence of God, tens of thousands of freed slaves are now waiting, in various parts of the South, for the privileges which freedom confers, and slavery has denied them. The number is constantly increasing, and within a few months, or weeks, it is probable that hundreds of thousands will be looking to their friends for aid. And what class of people ever presented a better claim to charity? Indeed it hardly deserves the name of charity, to supply their wants. They only ask a little interest on a long standing debt. all reaped the fruits of their unpaid toil.

Their first wants are physical. Many of them have escaped, and will escape from their bondage in a very destitute condition. They need clothes and bedding, and some shelter from the storm. This want will be temporary: they will soon be able to supply themselves. But for a few months

They need education. Few of them can read, Every family should at once be supplied with the Bible, and the mass of them should be taught to

read it. They need the preaching of the Gospel. Many of their own number are exhorters and preachers; but need teachers who can "expound unto them the way of God more perfectly."

They need assistance in organizing themselves into schools, Sabbath schools, congregations and churches. And they need intelligent friends and counselors, to guard them against the insults, impositions, immoralities and various abuses of those who hate them, and are interested to prove that the negroes are an improvident race, unfit to take care of themselves.

For every thousand of these emancipated people there should be at least one able, experienced, faithful missionary, to preach to them, to teach, to organize, and counsel them; and he should be assisted by several subordinate teachers. If a million should be emancipated within a few months, a thousand teachers will be needed besides the requisite clothing, houses, school-houses, books and churches. Very inferior accommodations will satisfy them at first, but in some shape these must be provided.

These wants should be met at once. Never again will they welcome so heartily, appreciate so gratefully, and improve so satisfactorily these advantages, as on their first escape from the house of bondage. Such an inviting, promising field has rarely, if ever, been open to the Christian world. No time should be lost; already our work lags behind the demand. The missionaries and the teachers will be found when the call is made, if they can be sustained; and to support a thous-and missionaries and the requisite number of teachers will cost less than the support of a single That protection was the thing the slaveholders displaced and abrogated by a "war power" of some main on a par with specie. regiment of cavalry. Shall it be said that the

standard. (7.) It is true that they are not actustandard as a class in Congress. But dividual.

| Can only be regarded as an offence against the into ourselves, and to our country, if the President's proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of the proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of the proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of the proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of the proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that they are not actustically arm of the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the proclamation is to be carried out, to see the pr it does not work disastrously, or fail of its legiti-

> The undersigned are a committee, appointed at ary Association, to publish this appeal. We have disposition to direct or advise the public work, but most earnestly do we entreat all to aid it in some way without delay, or without waiting to be called upon.

> To those who have not already chosen another channel for their contributions, we recommend the American Missionary Association, as a society which was the first to enter upon the work, and which is prosecuting it with great vigor and success, and using the resources committed to it for this purpose with great fidelity and economy. To all Christian ministers we make our appeal, urging them to bring the matter before their res pective congregations immediately, and take up

collections for the object.

To the members of churches we appeal, urging them if a public collection is not taken up, to secure the appointment of committees to go from house to house soliciting donations of money and

To every benevolent individual we say, If no one calls for your contribution, send it yourself, Do not fail to have a share in this most important and most promising work. Send your money, or boxes of clothing, and bedding, to LEWIS TAPPAN, Ministers and teachers, who are able and willing to enter this field of labor, can forward their offers of service and testimonials to the Secretaries of the American Missionary Association, New

This is not to be a permanent demand. In a few years the freed slaves will be able and willing to support in a great measure their own institu-But their wants are imperative now : and as a matter of economy as well as humanity, they they should be speedily met. What benevolent person will not respond to a call so reasonable and so importunate

E. H. FAIRCHILD, J. B. WALKER, Committee. SAM'L. WOLCOTT, Rooms of the American Missionary Associatio 61 John St. New York, Nov. 29, 1862.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, \ New-York city F. O. IRISH, and vicinity.

John Winch, Canadice, N. Y. REV. John Moore, Lockport, N. Y.
A. L. Stringer, Java Village, N. Y.
REV. Elder E. Whitney, New-York.
Wm. R. Stone, Cortland, N. Y. J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich. N. J. Cogswell, East Springfield, Pa. WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa. REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Iil. JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city and vicinity.

JOHN McCOMBE, Worcester, Mass. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. T. M. CHISHOLM, New Bedford, Ms. G. M. WHIPPLE and A. A. SMITH, Salem, Mass., and vicinity. REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mich.

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address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y. ----

SECESSION DOCTRINE OF "STATE

A cotemporary, in an editorial, commenting on the elements of disaster in our recent New York 'THAT doctrine of State rights which is the vital principle of secession."

The allusion was, doubtless, a very proper and appropriate one. But what is that "doctrine of state rights?" How is it to be described? By alternative. Memorable year! that witnesses whom, and in what manner, is it maintain d? Is such great enfranchisement in two continents, and it not quite possible that "that doctrine" is unconthe bondage of men broken among the enlightened sciously maintained by many who have never unations of the earth. Yet how different the rederstood that the right of secession is a logical result of their own theory ?

1. We know of but two essentially different 'State Rights." The one theory makes the Constitution authorize and provide for a civil government, properly so called, over the whole nation. thropy giving no thanks for the deed, and His- The other theory denies this, and contends that tory speaking in reproachful tones of this great the Constitution only provides for a Confederacy of absolutely independent States. It makes the State Governments the only matter-of-fact civil Governments, in the country.

This latter is the theory that warrants secession on the ground that a sovereign State, having entered into a Confederacy with other States, has a right to withdraw from the Confederacy, and re sume its original separate existen.

The former theory denies this supposed right of secession, because it holds each individual in the nation to be a subject of the National Government, and consequently owing it allegiance; an allegiance from which no State authorities can absolve him.

2. With these clear and incontrovertible statements in view, let it next be considered that, by all standard writers on civil government, it is held that the protection of its subjects is the primary end, duty, and prerogative of legitimate and rightful civil government; that where the authority and power of protection are wanting, there can be no obligation of allegiance; that the duty of the subject to obey, and the duty of the government to protect, are correlative duties, mutually implying and founded upon each other: that where the one fails, the other fails with it.

3. To concede, therefore, that the Federal Gov ernment has no absolute authority to protect its subjects, is virtually, and in effect, to concede that the Federal Government has no absolute claim to the allegiance of its subjects. To concede that the Federal Government has no authorand still fewer can write. They need day schools and evening schools, for children and adults. to concede that the Federal Government, being to concede that the Federal Government, being inferior, at this vital point, to all other civil Governments, is inferior to the State Governments. It follows that even if any allegiance is due to the Federal Government from its subjects, the duty of allegiance to the State Government is paramount, and, in case of collision between the two, the allegiance to the Federal Government must give way.

4. Consider, next, that these fatal concessions are substantially and virtually made, whenever it is conceded that the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to protect from chattel slavery, four millions of its subjects, who are held as slaves, under the authority of State governments. If the Federal Government has no authority to protect all its subjects, it has no authority to protect any of its subjects; and consequently, has no claim on the allegiance of any of them. Or, at most, it can only claim an allegiance conditioned on the action of the State governments, to whem their paramount allegiance, by this theory, must be due, if due anywhere at

5. In matter of historical fact, the southern doctrine of "State rights," which has culminated in secession, has been, from the start, what we have here described it to be; and its sole object has been the protection of slavery, by the withdrawal of Federal protection from its subjects. feared, and hence their secession. Their consti- sort, and from some quarter, is, to protect, impar-

tect its subjects they held to be no government at all, but the mere tool of their own despotism, and

servants; and this dismissal was secession. In the nature of things, it could not have been otherwise. It is not in human nature to respect, as a civil government, a machinery of seeming government that disclaims the power of protecting its citizens.

When the Federal Government, by all its sucessive administrations and through all the political parties aspiring to administer it, persistently and continuously closed its ears to the cry of four millions of its subjects, held in unrighteous bondage, when it did this, on the plea of having no Constitutional power to protect them, when it thus disclaimed, repudiated, and denied its own authority to do the essential work of all civil government, it virtually, (however unconsciously and unintentionally) abdicated its own authority, as a civil government, and left the slave States at liberty to take it at its word. They did take it at its word. Divine Providence is taking it at its word, and will probably continue to do so, unless it makes good its claim to allegiance, by the matter-of-fact protection of its subjects.

### PROGRESS AMID LABYRINTHS.

As an encouraging sign of the progress of gradual enlightenment, now going on in the community, we publish, to-day, commencing on our first page, an original article, under the title of THE COMING CONTRABAND," written, as we learn, by a gentleman cducated in the legal profession, now an officer in the Army. It was quite natural for such an one to scrutinize the ingenious dodge of GEN. BUTLER, who was also of the legal profession, acting in a military capacity, when, to avoid giving up fugitive slaves to rebel claimants, he denominated them "contrabands."

The writer shows that this was but an adroit evasion of the great question. What shall be done with the colored people? a question, which, he says, the President likewise evaded, and the Government has not yet answered. He notices the paltry expedients that have been resorted to, exposes the the fallacies and sophistries that have been em ployed, especially the resort to "the war power," while seeking in vain, to run round, or crawl under, or jump over the dreaded constitutional question, and make out, if possible, some way of getting rid of American slavery without invoking the aid of the charter of American freedom. He uncovers the dark labyrinths of error and perplexity into which our statesmen have thus plunged themselves while they are as far as ever, from any intelligble solution of the great problem to be solved. This method of procedure the writer says, will never do. The people venerate their Constitution and must be shown how, under and by its authority, the known enemy of our liberties and the guilty cause of the rebellion may be removed.

Up to point, the writer is clear as a chrystal and sharp as a steel trap. Let us be bold and honest, he says, and claim the Constitution itself for liberty, as is our right. Thus only can we succeed. It is instructive to see how an earnest patriot, evidently unacquainted with the arguments of Constitutional abolitionists, and seemingly unaware of their existance, has, on these points, arrived at the same conclusions that have been so perseveringly spread out in the Principia, which, probably, he may have seen, as his manuscript comes to us through another hand. The writer accordingly proceeds to discuss "the

powers of the Constitution." Here, we regret that

his stand-point had not afforded him a more com State election, incidentally makes mention of prehensive survey. Within his chosen field he displays much ability and legal acumen, but, to our judgment, he has failed to avail himself of the strongest points. He begins by affirming, what is true, but is not the whole nor the main truth, that "the enemies of the country have no right under the Constitution." He should have studied the original and normal power of the Constitution, and the proper application of them, in times of national health and quiet. He would then have laid a broader foundation for his argument. He would have begun it by affirming that -Neither the enemies nor the friends of the country have any right, under the Constitution of their country, to enslave or oppress any of their countrymen and fellow subjects. Not a few of the facts he adduces, would, indeed, have warranted him in taking that ground. If, as he says, the Constitution does not recognize "property in man," if it does recognize those held in bondage as "perons," and if, on those grounds, as the writer shows, the government is authorized, because bound, to protect them, then the question whether the enslavers are rebellious or loval need not be brought into the argument, and should not be, in a manner calculated to damage the claims of those held in bondage by the loyal. They too, are "persons"-they too, have a right to protection, as "persons." And since, as the writer clearly shows, the Constitution does not recognize any slavery that includes "property in man," the inference he should have reached is, that the Constitution does not recognize (as either loyal or Constitutional,) any slavery at all, in this land. For, (as the writer will find on examination) there is no other "American Slavery" but Chattel Slavery-no legal claim is ever set up, by any slaveholder, in any court in America, but the claim of absolute, unlimited "property in man"-"to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever." So that when this claim fails, no other claim remains, and the shackels fall. Not having been familiar with the slave code, the claims of slaveholders, and the usages of slavery (as we must presume) the writer assimulates the case of the slave to that of the serf, and fails of reaching the true result of bis own argument. His premises warrant broader conclusions. The slaves of loyal and of disloyal of those who must receive and pay out money, masters are, alike, entitled to the protection of can have any adequate knowledge of these? Even the Constitution, and of the Government, whether the shop-men, most conversant with the currency, in war or in peace-are entitled to civil protection, without resorting to the "war power," which as the writer shows, disparages the Constitution, and either abnegates civil authority, or absurdly

bids civil authortiy authorize the annihilation of it-It deserves the writer's inquiry, whether by restricting his plea, for the benefit of the slaves of as he claims ours to be, for the Government to enslavment of the "persons" under its jurisdiction, bellion it might legally punish, on the sorry plea | alarmed. that their masters were rebels?

And if it be a "paltry expedient" to resort to the "war power" where the civil authority is sufficient. what sort of an "expedient" would it be for the civil authority to base its duty of protection to its | will be, or whether any of the measures now beloyal subjects, on the ground that the Government fore Congress are adequate, are other and differis at war with the oppressors of those loyal subjects? Should not the fact of their oppression be sufficient?

The writer seems not to relish the idea of needless appeals from the civil power to the "war power."-Neither do we. But be it known to all not-that it does not result, in part, if not mainly, whomsoever it may concern, that the only way from the inevitable law that a paper currency for the civil government to avoid being overborne, not redeemable with specie, can never long re-

### THE FINANCES---THE CURRENCY.

On our first page will be found the views of the they treated it accordingly. When it refused its his late Report on the financial necessities of the enhance the value of public securities, and the accustomed drudgery of doing its bidding, in all Government, and on its proper policy in relation the question disscussed by the Secretary is-"How" may it best be raised.

"The easiest mode," he says "would be by an issue of the required amount in United States as it would be easy"-"It would add a vast not a fatal blow to the National credit. volume to the existing circulation"-would 'inflate prices" and ultimality defeat the object sought to be attained.

The Secretary therefore proposes an increased circulation of United States notes, by a proportionate reduction of the notes of the incorporated banks. This change he proposes to effect by a moderate tax upon bank note circulation; the Government furnishing the banks with its own notes for circulation by them, in part, in room of their own, the banks giving proper security for the same. In this way, if we understand him, the Secretary proposes to put in circulation Government Notes without increasing the amount of paper money, in all, now circulating among us.

Without committing ourselves, fully, on so nev and important a question, until we hear what may be said, on both sides, we may venture to suggest some considerations favorable to the plan proposed.

The entire subject of a paper currency is an open and a complex one. It is far from being a cattled problem whether any scheme of paper currency has yet been devised; or can be, the evils of which will not counterbalance its advantages. We need not enter that wide field, at present. We have a paper currency, professedly based on specie, but unredeemable with specie, in all times of pecuniary vicissitudes, and always unredeemable in time of protracted war.

And our paper currency is furnished us, not by our Governments, State or National, but by individuals or incorporated companies, specially authorized by the State Governments, which governments, however, do not hold themselves bound for the redemption of the bank notes thus authorized by them; and only attempting, generally with little success, to regulate and restrict the

By the Federal Constitution, the State Governments are specifically forbidden to "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment for debts." How the state governments which can neither 'emit bills of credit" nor "coin money "-cannot furnish a circulating medium either in coin or paper, can specially authorize private citizens and orporations to flood the country with a paper currency, a thing it cannot itself do, is among the many mysteries of constitutional exposition, in whatever pertains to "State rights." The evils and inconveniences of our anomalous

paper currency system, in the hands, not of a protecting government, but of interested individuals. for private instead of public benefit, cannot be quesloned. From ten to fifteen hundred different private establishments for supplying a currency to a population of thirty millions of people, scattered over a continent, is an absurdity to b satirized, a nuisance to be abated. From whence but from a national government is to come the remedy? Why is-Congress authorized to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts of the country, and how can it exercise these functions, if it cannot supply and control the currency of the country? If it is to "borrow money on the credit of the United Statess," if and among the several States"-if it is to "coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin" &c., can it not, and must it not, of necessity. supply a surrency for the country, in some form? The States, evidently, cannot do it; and if they could, the nation would have as many systems of currency as there are States.

If any State or City, by its constituted authorities, or by bankers, under their authority, could furnish an adequate paper currency for the country, would it not be the State or City of New York, the latter being the recognized "commercial metropolis of the nation?" But what are the facts? Twelve hours ride, in the rail cars from New York to Baltimore, through the circuitous rout of Harrisburgh, carried us, some months ago, beyond the region of the circulation of New York City bills! Presenting one of them at the Rail Road Depot, for a ticket to Washington, it was indignantly thrust back into our face, with. "None of your foreign trash here, sir!" But for a favor from a stranger who kindly furnished us with a United States five, we should have lost our passage, and laid over for the night, and until we had paid our brokerage tax. As it was, we were furnished with the change in a currency, 5 per cent discount in New York. Arrived at the seat of the National Government, we found ourselves under a City law, that prohibited the circulation of bills less than one dollar, though the law was, every day, violated; and even the brokers refused of freedom will meet at Cooper Institute, where to take New York bills, at all.

The inhabitants of every locality think their own banks the only safe ones in the Country. Of death knell of the old year of slavery, and hail those an hundred miles distant, they know nothing. and are suspicious. A citizen of Ohio, even of New Hampshire, visits New York, and must part sie will add its charms, and altogether it will be with the bills of his own state, at a discount. Wish- an occasion of such interest, as to be remembered ing, after a time, to return home, or to remit a few | for a life-time. dollars to his family, he must exchange his New York bills for those of his own State, paying another discount, to the broker, the other way. How can the masses of the people keep up any acquaintance with the credit of the thousand or

fifteen hundred banks of the country, or discriminate the counterfeits on so many banks from the genuine, or tell whether the bills offered them are begus, altogether, or are of banks having any matter-of-fact existence? Not one in an hundred. must keep a Weekly "Bank Note Detector" in their money drawers; a "detector" furnished by no home. interested money brokers who live on the rates of discount established by themselves, their own decisions being subject to no revision.

If Secretary Chase or if Congress, could rid the country of its present system of paper currency, and supply a reliable one in its stead, current rebel masters only, he has not, himself, run into in all parts of the country, a great public benefit the very same dark labyrinth of error that he so | would be secured. But this, we believe, is more eloquently deplores? What but "a paltry expe- than the Secretary proposes, and is, therefore, dient" would it be, under a Constitution as perfect | more than he will be likely to obtain. The bank directors, officers, and stock-holders, with the ground or to excuse its protection from chattel money changing brokers will, nevertheless, be alarmed, at the proposed restriction, just as the "persons" whose "allegiance" it claims, whose re- slaveholders, under similar circumstances, were If the military and financial necessities of the

war could give us free labor and a currency, for the whole country, the costs of the war would soon be paid by its benefits. What the results ent questions.

Secretary Chase argues that the rise of gold coin is not attributable to the emission of United States bills. We will not say that it is. But the Secretary does not exactly say-we think he will

We still adhere to our view, expressed at the

tive of strict national morality, unjust to creditors impairing the obligation of contracts, facilitating immense frauds, nugatory in policy, tending able Secretary of the Treasury, extracted from rather, in the long run, to depress rather than

honor and credit of the nation. things, they merely dismissed it from their ser- to the Currency. A certain balance, upwards of The sole redeeming features of that enactment vice, as other masters discharge their disobedient | 270 millions of dollars is to be provided for, and | was the convertibility of the Government notes into stocks, and the promise to pay the interest of these in specie. If Mr. Stevens, or any body else, should succeed in sweeping away that barrier, or if the Government should fail to make it Notes." But this, he fears, would be as 'injurous | available, we should look for a severe shock, if

### UNSAFE AND INCOMPETENT LEAD-ERS.

It was a a saying of Montesquieu, repeated and adopted by Noah Webster, that "nothing retards the progress of the sciences more than a bad performance of a celebrated author." It is certainly true that nothing retards the progress of moral and political science and reformation, more than the widely diffused errors of reputedly learned and wise men, on ethical and political topics. In proportion to a man's reputation for wisdom and goodness, are the mischiefs occasioned by his errors and imperfections.

A kindred misfortune is witnessed, when great truth or a good cause is advocated in the use of sophistical arguments, which may be easily overthrown by skilful opposers. When men find that the arguments upon which they have relied are triumphantly refuted, they commonly conceive that the principle or the measure for the support of which the arguments were employed, is, of course, proved to be unsound or indefensi ble; while very frequently, the case is far other wise. The truth remains a truth, and the good cause remains a good cause ; the methods of ad-

The cause of freedom and of political reformation, in this country, have suffered grievously from each of these causes. Our reputedly wisest statesmen, and our most reverenced religious teachers, have, in numerous instances, employed their great talents, and exerted their extensive influence, not on the side of the right, but of the wrong, not for the propogation of truth, but for the dissemination of error.

vocating them were, only, in fault.

And when well meaning men, not destitute of talents, have espoused the right side of contested questions, they have, not unfrequently, failed of success, and even injured the cause they intended to promote, by defending it with unsound arguments, which have been easily overthrown, or, at best, with arguments inadequate to the purposes for which they were adduced. Sometimes un wise and fatal concessions are made to propitiate popular favor, or to disarm farious opposition and the result has commonly been the very opposite to that which was intended and expected to be produced. It would be easy to adduce numerous instances in point.

At the present moment, illustrations of these emarks cluster thickly on every side. Among the most prominent and most celebrated of or public guides are found the most effective advo cates of pernicious error-the most powerful oposers of necessary reformations. And amon those who undertake to confront them, some of the foremost and most popular, are continually exposing themselves and the cause they advocate the derision of their bitter enemies, by their nconsiderate concessions, their never ceasing in ongruities and self contradictions; their rash assaults, to-day, and their precipitate retreats, tomorrow; their disclaimers of what they should be forward to avow, manfully; their concealment or disavowals of much needed truths, their atnearly as possible, to the position of the very politicians and parties against whom they undertake to contend-as if ashamed of being wholly, perseveringly and honest'y in the right, for the sake of the right. Under leadership like this, whether from the pulpit or the press, from Congress or the Chair of State, no really good cause can have more to hope than to fear. The only remedy is an independent, conscientious, thinking people, who know, for themselves, what is right, and know better than to choose as their guides, the men who either know not the right, or are ashamed of the right, or lack the wisdom or the stability to defend the right, in the use of right methods and

A WATCH-NIGHT FOR FREEDOM! The thunders of the Almighty proclaim-"Let my people go." "Let the oppressed go free." The people cry-Strike off the fetters! Millions rise to life and liberty."

Give them freedom ! Give them wages!! Give them education !! Give them the Bible!!! Then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday."

Following the custom of a large body of chris tians in our land, New Year's eve will be observed as a WATCH NIGHT FOR FREEDOM, and the friends words of cheer will be spoken, and earnest prayer and thanksgiving offered. We will ring the the dawning of the new glad year of freedom. Eminent speakers will address the meeting-Mu-

> DEXTER FAIRBANK, WM. E. WHITING, Committee. ARDON SEYMOUR. EDWIN FERRIS,

### MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Surely the children of the rich and the happy will be glad to make, at least, a few days in These resolutions expressed the pro-clarery year, pleasant to the children of the poor-And these merry holidays when around many a cheerful fire-side, the children gather from far and near, they will think of those, who have no fire-side and

Our News Boys were disappointed of their Thanksgiving dinner, so we propose-if parents and children will give us the means-to make up for it, on Christmas Day, by causing that to be one of the happiest day in the year for them, with a good dinner, plenty of shoes and clothes, and any other presents we can give. The poor girls at the Girl's Lodging House are to have a pleasant day, and the little Germans at the German School, and the poor Irish and colored chil- 79 to 50. dren at the Cottage Place School, and all our other Schools, if we receive money, or shoes, or clothes or food in time. Remember that we have some 1,200 poor children.

But some of you like best to give a Home to street child. We mean to send off a holiday party of orphan and destitute children to the West, perhaps fifty. The total cost of each child is \$11,40.

Who will give a Christmas present of a Home The gifts can be sent to the Children's Aid Society, 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York, or the money to J. E. Williams Esq, Treas'r., Metropolitan Bank. C. L. BRACE.

Gen. McClellan .-- Members of the Commit tee on the conduct of the War, do not hesitate to say that the testimony recently given by Gen. McClellan before the McDowell Court, is contradicted in material points by several witnesses of high character, who were examined by the Com-mittee last Spring. It is believed that some of these witnesses will have an opportunity to repent their evidence to the Court before which Gen. regiment of cavarry. Shall the said that the good people of the United States cannot do so much in this important work, without diminishing their contributions to other benevolent objects? We dare not ask for less. To say nothing of our We still adnere to our view, expressed at the time of its enactment, that the law making Government to be said that the geographical limits of their persons? within the geographical limits of their jurisdiction. Universal history is our view, expressed at the time of its enactment, that the law making Government to our view, expressed at the time of its enactment, that the law making Government to our view, expressed at the time of its enactment, that the law making Government to our view, expressed at the time of its enactment, that the law making Government notes a legal tender for the payment of debts, was unwarrnated by the Constitution, violation.

### THE NEWS. CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

INSENATE. Appropriation for Indemnity. The President, by Message, asked an appropriation of \$9,500, to make amends to the wners of the French brig Jules et Marie, for damage done by the United States steamer San Jainto. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

Relations. Inter-Continental Telegraph. On mo on of Mr. Latham, the bill (S. No. 205) to authorize the survey of a route for telegraphic communication between the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, and the Amoor river, n eastern Asia, reported at the last session by the committee on Military Affairs and the Militia was taken from the table, read a second time by ts title, and referred to the Committee on 1 Post Office and Post Roads.

Indian Barbarities in Minnesota.

Resolved, That the President be requested. ot incompatible with the public interest, to sh the Senate with all the information in his the State of Minnesota, and also the evidence his possession upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and conden

Mr. Wilkinson related some particulars of the horrible outrages committed by the Indians. Air-line Railroad to New York. M SUMNER submitted the following resolution which was considered by unanimous consent, an

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post O. ce and Post Roads Le directed to consider the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New York, which shall carry the mails of the United States with certainty and dispatch, and shall be free from all to cal impediments.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry. Mr. merman moved to request the Secretary of War o communicate information relating to the squ render of Harper's Ferry. The resolution was nodified and adopted

Arrests in Kentucky, Mr. Pownik's res

lution was taken up, as follows: Resolved, That the President be requested : form the Senate the number and the names of citizens of Kentucky who have been, and wh are now confined in the military prisons an camps of the United States, outside the limits of aid State; what are the charges against then by whom made, and by whose order the arrest

The words-"if not incompatible with the put lic service" being added, the resolution was

Proposed Treaty with Indians. hich was considered by unanimous conser

and agreed to:
Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs oe instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a treaty to be negotiated with the indians of southern Oregon and northern Calltribes; and report by bill or otherwise

IN THE HOUSE. The Habeas Corpus Mr. Stravers presented a bill entitled:

"A bill to indemnify the President and one persons for suspending the privilege of the write of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuates Mr. Vallandigham objected, and raised a point

f order; whereupon the bill was withdrawn Disabled Soldiers. Mr. Feyr w introduc d the following, which was adopted. Whereas the numbers of sick and wound

oldiers, in the several hospitals, have increase to an alarming extent, there being now some many of whom will never again be able he present slow method of furlough as harge seems entirely inadequate to meet they

gencies of the case: Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Δ airs be requested to inquire whether some nethod or regulation may not be adopted, will he approval of the Secretary of War and Ma urgeon General, whereby those cases we ischarge or furlough may be more speeds; romptly attended to.

Suppression of the Rebellion. M. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following :

Resolved. That at no time since the commen nent of the rebellion, have the forces and non-crials in the hands of the executive department of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy and triumphant termination of the war as at the present moment; and it is the du-ty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of ninor differences of opinion, and, especially, the luty of every officer and solder in the field, a well as the duty of every department of the Government—the legislative branch included—as a unit, to cordially and unitedly strike down the ssassins, at once and forever, who have coality, and that prosperity and freedom of which we are justly proud, at home and abroad, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever. The yeas and navs were ordered, and the reso ion was adopted with but one dissenting vets

-Wm. J. Allen, of Ohio (Democrat). Causes of Indian Hostilities. Maynard offered the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

re directed to inquire into the causes of the reent outbreak among the Indian tribes of the orthwest; whether any emissaries have inter ered to produce dissatisfaction and ill feeling among them, either from any part of our own country, or from abroad; whether the Government or any of its agents have violated or failed and whether any encroachments have been made on their lands, or their property has been despoiled, or any of their people injured by the settlers or others; with power to send for persons and papers, as well Indians as citizens, and have leave to report at any time.

Objects of the War, &c. Mr. Vallas-DIGHAM desired to offer sundry resolutions as mendments to those of Mr. STEVERS. Mr. LEVE-Joy objected, and they were withdrawn. Afterward they were again offered, and laid on the table, and a vote to reconsider, was also table Democratic ideas of State rights, against the abo lition of Slavery, &c., &c. Mr. Cox offered the following :

Resolved, That the word "a sassins," us it the resolution this day offered by the member from Vermont, [Mr. MORRILL,] is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or the S uth, who have been instrumental producing the present war, and especially nose, in and out of Congress, who have been cuilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution d who are not in favor of the establishment of

Mr. Hurchis moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of

MONDAY, DEC. S.

IN SENATE.—General Bankrupt law-A number of petitions were presented praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law. Domestic tranquility in Missouri-

-Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution; which was considered by manimous consent, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be instructed to consider the

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expediency of providing by law for more effectu-ally suppressing the rebellion and securing domestic tranquility in the State of Missouri. Army of the Potomac.-Mr. SUMNER. amendment to one that was passed by the Senate,

on Friday last: Resolved, That the call upon the Secretary of War for all correspondence, telegrams, and reports concerning the military operations of the army of the Potomac, be extended so as to carry brace all such papers from the first movement

the army. The resolution was considered by unanim onsent, and agreed to.

Election of President.-Mr. DAVIS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave

to introduce a joint resolution (No. 106) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice President, which was read twice by its title, and ordered to be printed.

Mineral resources.—Mr. LATHAM asked and by unanimous consent obtained, to introduce a bill (S. No. 404) to provide for the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and of the public domain; which was read twice by title, referred to the Committee on Publi Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Arrest of Citizens of Delaware.-Mr SAULSBURY called up his Resolution asking information from the Secretary of War respecting the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware.

Mr. Wilson opposed its adoption. Mr. Doo LITTLE wished it might lie over.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied, and the discussion was arrested by the special order of the day, namely, The General Bankrupt law, was read. and made the special order of the day for Thurs-

day, of next week. IN THE HOUSE.—Trust funds for Indian tribes. Mr. EDWARDS introduced the resolution; which was read, considered

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to the funds held by the Government in trust for certain Indian

tribes; and to report by bill or otherwise. Bill of Indemnity.-Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privilege of the writ of habers corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof; which was read a first time.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to the second reading, but the House, by a vote to 90 to 34, overruled the objection, after which the main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of 83 to 47. A motion to lay the bill on the table, was defeated by a vote of 88 to 45 and finally, the bill was passed, by a vote of 90 to 45. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, which chaches the nail, for this session.

The N. Y. World and N. Y. Herald, and JOHN VAN BUREN have had their agitation and labor, to little purpose.]

The Rebellion .- Mr. WRIGHT introduced six resolutions, condemnatory of the rebellion, and against any peace that should dismember the Union, but containing also the following, which contains the gith of the mover's object.

That the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that any and all attempts to change or divert this line of policy is a fraud up-en the nation, a fraud upon the memory of the gallant men who have sacrificed their lives, and a traud upon the living solders who now stand up as a wall between their loved country and its

That, the Union restored, the war should cease and the seceding States he received back into the ion with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled. Meaning that Union must not be saved at the

expense of slavery! Mr. Lovelov, moved to lay the Resolutions on the table, but the motion was lost, 69 to 44. The consideration was postponed until Tuesday o

Abduction of negroes, &c .- Mr. Wicka bill to protect and grant relief to the citizens of loyal States whose property and slaves have been wrongfully taken, so laced, and abstracted by the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time

Mr. Wichtiff in moved its reference to a select Committee of fire Mr. Lovejoy moved its re- Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, motion prevailed.

Amendments of the Constitution .-

No action was taken on the resolution. TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

IN SENATE -- Arrests in Maryland. Mr. Saulsbury's resolution respecting the arrest of certain citizens of Maryland, was taken up, and discussed during the day, without action, other than the refusal of the House to lay the Resolution on the table, by a vote of 40 to 3. Messrs. Chandler, Hale, and Wilkinson.

IN THE HOUSE.-The Revenue Bill. The bill for amending the act was taken up, and several amendments were made.

Admission of West Virginia.-The bill was discussed, at length, without reaching any final action.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

IN SENATE.-Conduct of the War.-The following offered by Mr. Howard was agreed

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Represer tatives concurring.) That the joint committee, appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the conduct of the present war, be, and they are hereby, instructed to make reports to the Sen ate and to the House of Representatives with all

Other topics.-The Senate was occupied with the following-A bill authorizing a special session of the U. S. District Court in Indiana (passed)-a resolution to inquire into the expediency of a bill forfeiting the pay &c , of officers absent from the army, (adopted)-Indemnification of soldiers,-Resolution of inquiry (adopted) Notice, by Mr. HENDERSON, of a bill to aid emancipation of slaves in Missouri -Bill introduced by Mr. RICE, in relation to the Sioux nation of Indians, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs-Printing of maps, for the Land Office, (passed)-Resolution of increasing the bond of the superintendent of public printing (passed) -Bill for discharge of State prisoners, (postponed) - Arrest of citizens of Delaware, (postponed.)

[Our readers may see, from this specimen o enumerations which might be made from the Washington Globe, almost every day, the great variety and multiplicity of minor topics coming constantly before both Houses of Congress, and which, almost necessarily, occupy their time, and either delay action or cause inconsiderate action, on the great questions toward the decision of which the people are anxiously looking.]

IN THE HOUSE .-- Admission of West Virginia. The bill of admission was taken up, discussed and passed, by the following

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter. Beaman, Bingham, Jacob B. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, William G. Brown, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conklin, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Samual C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian. Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Killinger, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, Mc-Knight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moor-head, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Novil City P. Noell, Olin, Patton, Timothy G. Phelps. Pike, Pomercy, Porter, Potter, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Eargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield. Shellabarror, Sharrow, Sharrow, Sharrow Edward H. Rollins, Eargent, Sedgwick, Snanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Wall, Washburne, Whaley, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—96.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Ailen, Alley, Ancona, Ashley, Baily, Biddle, Cobb, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano, Deiaplaine, Diven, Dunlap, Gooch, Granger, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan Knapp, Law, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Alexander H. Rice, Richardson, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Segar, Shiel, Smith, John B. Steele, William G.

ions, voted in favor, and Democrats against the admission. As the bill passed the Senate, at the last session, it requires only the President's signature

By this measure, we are to have (if old Virginia can be brought back into the Union with slavery-two States of Virginia instead of one, each with two Seaators, and both of them slave of the United States. States! Such will be the gain of liberty, such "the dethronement of the Slave Power" by the Republican party, and in consequence of the G.

THURSDAY, DEC, 11.

IN SENATE.—Government of Utah. -Mr. Browning, in pursuance of previous no-tice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill 8. No. 411] to amend "An act to establish a erritorial government for Utah," approved Sepember 9, 1850 and to facilitate the administration of justice in said Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee n the Judiciary.

Surat Cotton.-Mr. ANTHONY offered the ollowing:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be structed to inquire into the expediency of admitting Surat cotton to be imported into the United States from ports this side of the Cape of Good Hope, upon the payment of the same luties as if such cotton were imported from ports eyond the Cape of Good Hope.

The Resolution, after remarks from Mr. An HONY, was adopted.

Circuit Court in Wisconsin .- The Comnittee on the Judiciary, having reported a bill o fix the terms for the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin, it was taken up, amended and

Volunteer Naval Appointments .--The bill relating to Appointments in the Naval Service, was read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and discussed, when, on motion of Mr. HALE, it was indefinitely

Arrest of Citizens of Delaware MR SAULSBURY'S Resolution was taken up, the question being on its adoption, when Mr. MORRILL opposed it in a set speech, and a discussion ensued, between Messrs. Wright, Bayard, Powell, and Kennedy, in favor of the Resolution, and Messrs. Fessenden and Morrill against it. No vote was taken, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE. Naval appropriations Mr. Sepawick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to adjust the appropriations eretofore made for the civil service of the Nav Department to the present organization of tha Department ; which was read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The President's Proclamation. Mr YEAMAN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the House of Representatives [the Senate concurring,] That the proclamation of the President of the United States, of date the 22d of eptember, 1862, is not warranted by the Consti-

Resolved. That the policy of emancipation, is ot calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, was not well chosen as a war measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and to the perpetuity of a free people. MR. Holman demanded the previous question

on the adoption of the Resolutions.

MR. LOVEJOY moved to lay the Resolutions of e table. The question was out, and it was deided in the affirmative-year 94, mays 45; as

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley oitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Sam S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbel Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A ference to the Committee of the Judiciary, which | Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, ot, Elv. Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Good-Amendments of the Constitution.

Ir. Strevess offered the following:

Resolved, That so much of the President's mes
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Willam Kellogg, Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Leh
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Garley, Haight, Hale, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Haight, Hale, Hickman, Horton, Hale, Hickman, Hort sage and accompanying documents as relates to the proposed amendatory articles to the Constitution of the United States, he referred to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Un Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Alexander H. Ric John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sa gent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandever, Van Horn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Albert S White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester-94. NAYS-Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Bai Biddle, Clements, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, laplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Granger, . Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Knapp, aw, Lazear, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzie Iorris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Robin Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, John B. Steele, Wil White Wickliffe Woodruff and Yeaman, 45.

um G. Steele, Stiles, Benjamin F. Thomas, Va ndigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Chilton A So the resolutions were laid on the table. Mr. Lovesor moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were laid on the table, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the

able. The latter motion was agreed to. This settles the point, we suppose, that the

House will sustain the President's Proclamation. President's Annual Message. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, [Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message and the resolutions com Ohio [Mr. HUTCHINS.] was entitled to the

Mr. Hurchins delivered an able speech, main taining the impossibility of permanent peace without the complete extinction of slavery throughout the country. Liberty and slavery could not co-exist among the same people and under the ame government. The President's Proclamaion, with compensated emancipation in the loyal States, contemplated the ultimate extinction of slavery in the United States. The project of general colonization he regarded as unnecessary and impracticable. The slaves could not be spar ed as laborers, in the States where they reside. In proof of this, he referred to the failure of the Slaveholder's Convention in Maryland, to expel free negroes from the State. A Committee of the Legislature, of which, Mr. PEARCE, now a dis tinguished Federal Senator, reported that their expatriation would be a greater evil to the people of Maryland than they had ever suffered from their presence. Their removal would deduct fifty per cent from the household and agricultural labor of the State. Equally unfounded was the fear of their overrunning the North.

Mr. H. concluded his Speech, as follows: The President's plan, as submitted to Congress n his recent annual message, of amending the Constitution in order to purchase the slaves of all the States, including those in rebellion, is, in my judgment, entirely impracticable. As a means of putting down the rebellion, it can have no efficiency. The President seems still to adhere to the delusion that the rude rebels can be brought down from their bad eminence by throwing at them "tufts of grass." This may be a armless amusement, if it does not supersede, and lown and beg the pardon of the United States. If the President's proclamation is abandoned for this buying-off process, I fear "we shall meanly ose the last, best hope of earth." This cannot be the President's intention, for he distinctly says in his message:

"Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. It cannot be necessary, either in the judgment of the President or of this Congress, to am Constitution to appropriate money for coloniza-tion purposes; for an Act of last session, approved by the President, contained such an appropriation. Neither, in the judgment of the President, can it be necessary to amend the Constitution to appriate money to aid the loyal States in

the abolishment of slavery, for he says in his "And notwithstanding this plan, the recom-commendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt eman-cipation before this plan shall have been acted on, is hereby reported."

is hereby renewed." Steele, Stiles, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Ward, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Wright, and Yeaman—55.

It will be seen that Republicans, with some excep | in the intelligence and sterling patriotism of the people. I have watched too long and carefully the growth of anti-slavery sentiment, and have too much faith in the teachings of the war, and the ways of Providence, to doubt the final success of his grand scheme, which, in the termination of the war, will strike the chains of a cruel bondage from three million human beings, restore freedom to a race, secure peace to a continent, and "nobly save the last, best hope of earth"—the Republic

Mr. MENZIES followed, on the other side, in the usual style of his party, abusing abolitionists, among whom he included President Lincoln; war! Worth voting and fighting for,-is'nt it? and defending the sacred right of property in man. A specimen or two may suffice.

> The President is controlled by men who have out one great leading idea. I will not say, as my friend from Missouri did in the last session of Congress, but one idea, for I believe they have other ideas; but they have one great leading idea, and that has almost burst their heads slavery is the sole cause of the war." And we must remove the cause. These one-idea men are willing to give up the white man's liberty to injure the black man by setting him free. Liberty, in civilized society, is natural liberty so far restrained as is necessary to render the amount retained secure. A part of man's natural liberty must be given up, so that what remains can be permanent. Every member of society must surrender a portion of his liberty for the good of society in the aggregate. Under our system of government, less of the natural liberty has been surrendered than under any other Government which has existed in the world.

No more of the black man's liberty has been surrendered in this country than ought to have een surrendered for the good of the whole peo ple. It is not necessary to restrain the black an in Ohio as much as it is in Kentucky. In Ohio he has as much civil liberty as the white man, except that he has no voice in political affairs. There are not many in Ohio, in proportion population. I take it for granted that the peo ole of Ohio know what is best for society in that State, and they know that it is best for the whole people that the black man should be re strained as far as they have done it. The two hundred and twenty-five thousand slaves in Kenucky have as much liberty as the good of soci-

, in the aggregate, will justify.

No action on the subject was had, when the House adjourned till Monday.

# THE WAR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Highly important from the Army of the Potomac. Our forces in possession of Fredericksburg.

of what remains of Fredericksburg. On Thursday morning at 416 o'clock, the construction of three pontoon bridges across the river was commenced, by our men. In the midst of their labor, a galling fire was opened upon them by the rebel infantry, killing and wounding several. The bembardment of the city was immediately commenced, and continued until noon, doing great execution; 143 guns were opened upon the city. The bombardment was at the rate of 500 shells per minute. Nearly every house in the city is more or less damaged, and many are completely riddled; particularly the churches and public edifices. In the afternoon, the bridges were completed, in the face of a severe fire. The firing ceased at sunset. A portion of our forces crossed that night, to protect the bridges. The main body of the army crossed on Friday morning; the rebels making feeble resistance. The of loval troops to cross there.

The recent fight in Arkansas. cial reports of Gen. Curtis .- The "skirmish in Ar. kansas" which we briefly noticed in our last, appears to have been a more important affair than it at first seemed. The following is the official report of Gen Curtis :

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862. Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My forces of the Army of the Frontier united ear Fayetteville, in the midst of a hard fought Gen. Blunt had sustained his position at Cane

Hill until Saturday night, when the enemy, twenty-five thousand strong, under Gen. Hindman, attempted a flank movement on his left, to prevent the arrival of Gen. Herron's forces, which had been approaching for four days by forced On Sunday, about 10 a. m., the enemy attacked

and attacked him in the rear.

The fight continued desperately until dark. Our troops then bivouacked on the battle-field,

while the enemy retreated across the Boston Mountains. The loss on both sides is heavy, but is much the greatest on the side of the enemy, our artillery creating terrible slaughter in their greater num-

The enemy had greatly the advantage in posi-Among the enemy's killed is Col. Stein, formery Brigadier-General of the Missouri Home

Both Gens. Blunt and Herron deserve special commendation for their gallantry in the battle of

Fayettsville, Ark.

Major-General Commanding. In a more recent dispatch Gen. Curtis says: "Our loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at 1,000, and that of the enemy at over 2,000. Col. Black, of the 37th Ill., and Maj. Thomas of the 20th Iowa, and a large number of subalteran

officers are wounded." Skirmishes in the South West.-A dispatch from Oxford, Miss., states that Col. Dickey's cavalry had a two hours engagement with the rebels, near Cofferville, on Friday night of last week. Union loss, 115; rebel loss 300, in killed

wounded, and missing. Near Lavergue (midway between Nashville and Murfreesboro) a Union foraging party was attacked by the rebels, on the 9th inst. Our men fought gallantly, and twice repulsed the foe. Our loss was two officers and two privates killed

twenty-nine wounded, and nine missing. More captures by the Alabama We hear more of the devastation made by the pirate Alabama. A schooner from Guadaloupe brings the crews of several vessels destroyed. The Levi Starbuck was captured Nov. 2, the T. B. Wales was taken on the 8th. The pirate was is not intended to supersede, the throwing at them the hard stones of war, till they hasten Jacinto arrived the same afternoon, and, finding the Alabama in port, immediately got under way and proceeded outside the harbor to await the de-parture of the Alabama. On the 18th, at 10 p.m. Alabama got under way and escaped. The

San Jacinto was lying off the harbor on the 22d. One of the destroyed vessels was caught in a characteristic manner. The mate says: the steamer saw us, she turned toward us, as if on friendly mission. As she approached nearer, we could distinctly see the American flag, and her signal numbers spelled the word Tuscarora. When near us she fired a gun across our bows and ran up the Rebel flag. Capt. Lincoln was or-dered to come on board with his papers. He soon returned with the first lieutenant of the steamer, who informed us that we were a prize

Another rebel "Merrimac."-News to a later date from Savannah states that the iron-clad steamer Fingal is ready for service. Her guns are four 11-inch, of an improved pattern The ladies' gunboat is a failure. Com. Tatnall has condemned her as a movable vessel, and she will be used as a floating battery to protect the city. The Fingal is considered by Tatnall as Merrimac No. 3, and he promises to retake Fort Pulaski with her by the first of January.—Trib.

to the Confederate Government."-- Trib

MONDAY, DEC. 15. The opposing armies at Fredericks-

burg. The fight of Saturday. "Feeling the position." The situation. A fierce but not decisive battle was fought at Fredericksburg on Saturday. We give the account of the correspondent of the Associated Press, as being clearer and more comprehensive than any we could compile from the various accounts that reach us:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862-10 p. m. Last night our troops were rapidly pushed across the river, and every preparation made for a battle. Gen. Franklin's division crossed two miles below the city, while Gen. Sumner's troops occupied a portion of the town.

Gen. Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise,

with his right resting on Fredericksburg, his center advanced a mile from the river, and his left resting on the river three miles below. Skirmishing commenced on the left about day-light. Soon after, a rebel battery opened on our lines, and the 9th New York Militia was ordered to charge, but, after a fierce struggle, was com-pelled to retire. The remainder of the brigade,

under Gen. Tyler, then charged the enemy's guns, when the fight became general, on the extreme Gen. Mead's and Gen. Gibbon's divisions encountered the right of Gen. A. P. Hill's com-

The cannonading was terrific, though our troops suffered but little from the enemy's artil-

Gradually, the fight extended around to the right. Gen. Howe's division went in, and then Gen. Brook's division. About 10 o'clock a. m. Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy back of the city, since which time the battle has raged furiously along the whole line. The enemy, occupying the woods and hills, had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back, on their right, a mile and a half,

early in the day. About noon, Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Doubleday, and Gen. Mead by Gen. Stoneman. Afterward, Gen. Newton's division moved round to the support of the left, when the firing ceased, in that portion of the field for, a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the center, where our troops were exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's guns and earthworks, on the

Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss to both sides. To-night, each army holds its first position, with the exception of a slight advance of our left Casnonading is still going on, and the musketry

breaks out, at intervals, quite fiercely.
Gens. Gibbon, Vine, Bayard, and Campbell, are wounded. Gen. Bayard was struck in the hip by a solid shot, while conversing with Gen. Frankli and his staff, and cannot survive. His right le has been amputated, but the operation will only

serve to prolong his life a short time.

Several hundred prisoners have been taken, The great step has been taken; the Army on who report that Gen. Lee's entire army is in the the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock, is immediate vicinity. Gen. Hill's troops were within the face of the enemy, and is now in possession drawn, this morning, and started down the river, but afterwards returned Gen. Franklin is, to-night, opposed to Stonewall

> It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the oss on either side, as the firing is still going on, adering it extremely difficult to remove the killed and wounded. The city suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery, and is crowded with our troops, the front

extending but a short distance beyond. The fight will probably be renewed to-mor The balloon has been up all day. During the morning but little could be seen, owing to the

dense fog; but the afternoon was remarkably. About dark our forces carried the right crest of the hill occupied by the rebels, driving them rom the position with great slaughter. This evening, the rebels have been shelling Fredericksburg, endeavoring to drive our troops out of the place, but without success.

There was no battle on Sunday The battle on Saturday is said to have been anenemy is said to have two strong lines of batteries attempt, on both sides, to test the strength of the in the rear of the city, and it is supposed that they enemy. The losses on either side are not ascer will make a decided stand. A great battle is, tained, but are undoubtedly great. Gen. Franktherefore, daily expected. Our men are sanguine lyn took 400 or 500 prisoners, from Gen. A. P. and enthusiastic. It is stated that our loss, thus Hill's command. We have lost a number of valua- arrived, with \$6,300 in treasure from Victoria also reported killed. The shells of the enemy, on Saturday evening, did us no serious injury. The city is little more than a mass of reins. The few itizens who had not left when our gons opened upon the city took refuge in their cellars, and thus escaped injuiry. We regret to learn that some of our men have been guilty of excesses.

The full strength of the Rebellion lies behind the entrenchments within two miles of Fredericksburg. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, A. P. Hill, Longstreet, Stuart, together with many lesser lights are on hand. The rebel force is estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000.

Jeff. Davis is reported on rebel authority, to be in Tennessee, which renders it highly probable that he is in Virginia.

On this point, however, we are not informed, Surgeons, nurses, and medical stores have been sent on from Washington. Segil is en rout for Fredericksburg, if not already there. Other forces Gen. Herron near Fayettsville, who, by gallant and desperate fighting, held him in check for three hours, until Gen. Blunt's division came up good spirits. Gen. Burnsido is on the field, wide awake, and active.

Tennessee .- A brilliant dash through Frank lin, by Maj. Gen. Wynkoop of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, is reported. Flouring mills and other useful rebel property were destroyed. Our loss was one killed. Rebel loss, five killed (including one lieutenant) ten wounded, twelve taken prisoners, and a large number of horses captured.

Loyal Indians .- Three regiments of loyal Indians are already in the service, under Gen. Blunt, and others are to be added.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.—Head-quarters, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862. The position of the two armies remains nearly the same. There was not much artillery firing this afternoon by either party. The shots fired by the Rebels were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are not idle

but busily employed in strengthening their posi-tion. Most of the wounded to-day were removed from this city to this side of the river, as on the renewal of the battle, the Rebel guns would likely cause its destruction. Over 700 prisoners have been taken since our

army crossed the river. The following dispatch was received by the President at 4 o'clock Sunday morning: "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

"We have carried the first line of the enemy works opposite the town and three miles below, and hope to gain the crest of the hill to-day.
"Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about five thousand." Rebel Cavalry raid into Poolesville.

-Washington, Monday, Dec. 13, 1862.—Last night about 8 o'clock, Rebel cavalry, under Maj. hite about 395 strong, made a raid into Poolesille, Maryland. They found there 35 men of Co. L. Scott's 900, quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, Lieut. Smith and 17 men of Co. L, surrendered and were paroled. On our side the loss was one killed, Lieut. Stiles,

and two wounded, namely: Lieut. Smith and Corp. Berry. The Rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded. Of course, they took every-thing valuable from the men they paroled, and thoroughly stripped the body of Lieut. Stiles, who nded. Of course, they took everywas, according to the testimomy of Col. James B. Swain, one of the bravest men that ever served his country. He had been ten years in the regu-

Gen. Bank's Expedition.—Washington, Dec. 14, 1852.—I have just received information from good authority that Gen. Banks has landed with 20,000 men at Winton, North Carolina, near the headwaters of the Chowan River. Gen. Banks is already advancing, having formed a junction with our troops at Suffolk. Gen. Foster's army has joined him by this time,—Phil.

Press. It is supposed that his distination is Petersburg

and Richmond. Another Report.-Boston, December 16 —A letter received here dated Port Royal, S. C., 10th instant, states that the Banks expedition passed there on the 8th instant, bound south. One of his steamers, the Thames, broke down and was

towed into Port Royal. Her troops will be forvarded to their destination in sailing vessels. 2 P. M.

Rumor of retreat. The latest rumor is that our troops near Fredericksburg, apprehending a rise in the river, have recrossed to this side.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Relief for the Lancashire Sufferers. ne hundred and sixty thousand dollars subscribed The following additional subscriptions for the Lancashire sufferers have been received to day. by A. A. Low, Treasurer of the International Re-lief Committee. The Produce Exchange and British residents' subscriptions are appended. The total amount raised, in this city, is more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Subscriptions are also making in Boston, Philadel phia and other cities.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF FUND yard..... 100 Geo. Merrill.... 50 Halstead, Hames & Charles Dennis... Claffin, Mellen & Co 1,000 O. B..... 100 Vail & Fuller .... Miss O. B. ..... 100 J. B. Shelton.... Seligman & Stett-Wicks, Smith & Co. heimer ...... 100 Haggerty & Co.... other and son . . . 100 Woodward, Geo. Bliss & Co ... 300 rence & Co.... 1 Fellows & Co... Vyse & Sons..... 500 Van Wyck, Town-A. W. Greeenleaf & send & Co..... send & Co.....

Co.......... 200 Chas. A. Meigs & P. Lorillard . . . . . 1,000 Edwin Hoyt..... 500 Total subscribed Sullivan, Randolph to Internation-Sullivan, Randolph to Internation-& Budd...... 250 al Relief Fund\$114,602 PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND BRITISH RESIDENT'S FUND-

RECAPITULATION.
International Relief Fund.... \$114,602
Procuee Exchange Fund, about... 25,900 British Residents' Fund, about . . . 21 000 Grand total..... \$160.602

Indians to be executed.—Thirty-nine of the Minnesota Indians who were concerned in the recent horrible massacre, are to be executed on the 19th inst. These are the only ones whose crimes can be legally proved.

Elections for members of Congress, have been held in New Orleans. B. F. Flanders, and a Mr. Hahn, both "unconditional Union men," have been elected.

Brig. Gen. Whillam Hall, list Div. N. Y. S. M.
Brig. Gen. Charles Yaris, let Div. N. Y. S. M.
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Brig. Gen. Charles Yaris, let Div. N. Y. S. M.
Brig. Gen. Charles Yaris, let Div. N. Y. Indians to be executed.-Thirty-nine of

have been elected.

A truckling General called to duty. -Kentucky Gen. Boyle, whose recent order for the return of fugitive loyal blacks to their Rebel nasters attracted public attention, was notified from headquarters, not long after its issue, that if e wished to retain his command, he must adopt d different policy. The dispatch this evening from Louisville to the effect that he had emptied the jails and placed the imprisoned negroes at work, is accepted as the first fruits of his repentance.—Cor. Trib.

### FOREIGN.

Europe -Arrival of the Arabia and Hansa We have one week later intelligence from Europe. The news is meagre. Much is being done in England for the Lancashire operatives. The directors of the Great Eastern Steamship company have determined to raise £100,000, on a mortgage for three years, in order to meet financial fixed by Messis. N., G. & C.

From the Irish American of Oct. 4th. embarrassments. French journals suspect England of assembling a fleet of 12 vessels in the way devote their attention to the obtaining of the Piracus. The Italian Parliament has passed a pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relresolution to meet next year in Naples. The bullet from Garibaldi's wound has been extracted. one of the noticeable feature of their card. Russia and France are evidently displeased at the having valid demands on the government have too

China, via San Francisco.—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 12, states that the steamer from the North-Western coast has arrived, with \$6,300 in treasure from Victoria arrived, with \$6,300 in treasure from Victoria classical states of the steamer from Victoria arrived. Oct. 14 are received. Black tens were in fair demand at all ports except Canton. For greens the new crop opened at high prices. At last accounts the Taepings were concentrating at Ningpo. Oct. 14 are received. Black teas were in fair demand at all ports except Canton. For greens the the Tacpings were concentrating at Ningpo. it is a welcome agency which secures it for these Fifteen hundred British troops, all Sepoys, had men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully the New York Secures of New York come in for service at Shanghae. The death of General Ward was considered a great loss to the Imperial cause. Commercial circulars speak of a revolution that had broken out in Japan. The power of the Tycoon has been restricted and a power of the Tycoon has been restricted, and a policy favorable to the foreign interest adopted. Mr. Richardson, an English merchant, had been assassinated by the servants of a Japanese prince. Hong Kong markets report an excessive supply of beef and Pork : flour declined : sugar advanced cotton goods improved. There was an excessive amount of tunnage in the Chinese waters .- Trib.

# Advertisements.

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All of the above List of Goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, will be placed in envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have said then it is at your option to send one dellar nave, and then it is at your option to send one dollared take the article or not. and take the article or not.

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JAMS COLLEGE, AND WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY YEARS AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE LITERARY INSTI-TUTION IN THE SOUTH, WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH MISS HASKELL, AND WILL HAVE ENTIRE CHARGE OF THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT. THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, BOTH INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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Beig, Geor. Whiliam Hall, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.
Beig, Geor. Whiliam Hall, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.

To Soldiers and their heirs.—The advertisement of Messis. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp in to-day's Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for sol-diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so -while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be

upright and capable, we commend them to public

ntidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS ARREARS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messrs NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those

Messes Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadatives who may have such claims against the gov-ernment. The low rate of fees which they charge is growing prospects of Prince Alfred for the Greek
Throne.

| The quentry been much of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these impositions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of

CAMP. Messis, Neitleton Gilbert & Camp, of New York hannel through which they can collect hounties elerred to Messrs Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entir confidence.
From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d.

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.—The advertisement Messis. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentleme propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and responsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sev ral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers Believing them to be upright and capable, we con mend them to public confidence and patronage.

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of Sept. 25th, 1862. One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-TLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the mo respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who ceire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their clai are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per ] of September 23d, 1862.
Back Pay of Discharged on Killed Soldiers,-Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers their relatives are too often overcharged, so that is well to know that acknowledged reliable men

### business take charge of such matters at a small ex-WM. T. DAWLEY.

Commission Merchant FOR THE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, 42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Drills; Stripes; Denims Grain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Paten and common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts Wicks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps Wool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks

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Dr. Page. Dear Sir.—I have been a great sufferer for the last twenty years of a disease called the piles. I have tried many remedies and many prescriptions, and all have been a failure. I have purchased two bottles of your balm or Pile Oil and I am entirely HENRY ESLER. Many other communications received, too long

135 West 12th street. Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago my feet were rozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off portions of the flesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few appli eations of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now can wear my usual size shoe or boot. I would no take twenty-five dollars for the bottle of medicine. ou can publish this if you wish. Yours truly,

New York November 21, 1862.

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NAVY D-FARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

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world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text have is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience: our plan, the Gospei ; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

"The only son of his mother, and she a widow." [St. Luke, chap. 7. v, 12. I cannot let thee go,

My dear, my only boy— To part—what bitter woe!— With thee my brightest joy; I cannot let thee go; For O! thou art to me The brightest sunlight glov That glitters on life's sea.

Ah! what is my poor life, Without thee, darling child? With pain and sorrow rife, Almost a maniac wild ; Bright stars are in the skies, They sparkle not for me-Have they no tear for me?

To-morrow-must we part? O'erflow my breaking heart, While on thy shores I lean ;

There rest my weary form Till thou return again, Till I can hear thy blessed tone. And speak thy boyhood's name.

The months, and weeks, and days,

How slowly will they flee! Yes! roll on leaden wheels While I'm bereft of thee. Oh! send thy doving voice From morn till dewy even-Twill make my heart rejoice Like angel sounds from heaven.

Mother-submissive be, Take courage, and be colm; He'll bring him safe to thee, Trust Him who safely led

Israel the desert through,

And them with manna fed-

His grace He'll give to you. Oh! think of those sweet words Spoke at the gate of Nain-From Jesus' lips was heard Arise to life again! When on the sable bier

Reposed her only one. Christ banished every tear And raised the widow's son, Then nother, cease to mourn, And put thy trust in God: Thy darling Ho'll return—

Bear patiently the rod! Yes! banish all despair. And lovingly look up, He'll hear thy fervent prayer, Nor brim the blitter cup.

Portland. Wednesday Ecc., Oct. 15, 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

It is night-almost morning-the clock has struck three ho can tell where, this moment, my darling may be? On the wind w has gathered the moisture, like dew : I can see where the moonbeams steal tremblingly

It is cold, but not windy-how dreary and damp It must be for our soldlers, exposed in the camp! Though I know it is warmer and balmier there. Yet I shrink now from thought of the chilly night air; For he never was used to the hardships of men, When at home, for I shielded and cherished him, then; And to all that could tend to his comfort I saw. For he seemed like a boy, till he went to the war!

He is twenty, I know; and boys younger than he, In the ranks, going by, every day we can see; And those stronger and prouder, by far, I have met, But I never have seen a young seldier as yet, With so gallant a mien or so lofty a brow-How the sun and the wind must have darkened it now! How he will have been changed, when he comes from the

With his beard shutting out the sweet smiles of his month! And the tremulous beauty, the womanly grace

Will be bronzed from the delicate lines of his face.

He was always so gentle, and ready to yield-And so frank, there was nothing kept back or concealed He was always so sparkling with laughter and joy, I had thought he could never cease being a boy; But when sounded the cannon for battle, and whe Rose the rallying cry of our Nation for men, From the dream-loving mood of his boyhood he passed From his path the light fetters of pleasure he cast, Not the tremulous boy, but the resolute man-And I gazed on him sadly, with trembling and awe;

There are ways that are barer of beauty and flowers; Living only to sorrow, and wish they were dead; I must try and be patient- I must not repine-But what heart is more lonely, more anxious than mine Or what hearth can be darker than mine seems to be, Where my darling, in beauty, so lately I saw-He was only a child, till he went to the war !

# "I WAIT FOR THEE."

The hearth is swept, the fire is bright, The kettle sings for tea; The cloth is spread, the lamps are light, The hot cakes smoke in nankins white. And now I wait for thee.

Come home, love, home-thy task is done; The clock ticks, listeningly:
The blinds are shut, the curtains down, The warm chair to the fireside drawn, The boy is on my knee.

Come home, love, home-his deep, fond eye Looks round him wistfully, And when the whispering winds go by, As if thy welcome step were nigh, He crows, exultingly. In vain: he finds the welcome vain,

And turns his glance on mine So earnestly, that yet again His form unto my heart I strain-That glance is so like thine.

Thy task is done-we miss thee here: Where'er they footsteps roam, No heart will spread such kindly cheer, No beating heart, no listening car,

Like these will wait thee home At last along the crisp walk, fast That well-known step doth come: The bolt is drawn, the gate is past, The babe is wild with joy at last-A thousand welcomes home !

# AUTUMN RAIN.

BY C. R. BISHOP. PATTERING falls the rain On the slippery pavements brown:
And the leaves, of orange and russet stain,
Are thickly pelted down.

All night on the roof it came-Now mild, now in fury sent, When the fitful wind, with its loud acclaim, With the driving rain was blent. They ushered in the morn

For over the earth, ere man was born, The sweeping storm-gust rolled. And whether in temp'rate climes,

With a music centuries old:

Or the land of the spreading palm, The rushing wind and the rain-drop chimes Have mingled in choral psalm. The ocean wave is dark, The ocean wind is wild;

Through the misty air the mariner marks How the clouds are thickly piled. The inland woods are brown, he streams are swollen high ; And over it all, with a gloomy frown, Bendeth the leaden sky.

The husbandman looks forth On the drenched and beaten plain; But his garners are filled with the fruits of earth And he dreads not the autumn rain.

He knows that the swollen stream Will he bound with a frigid chain,
That the snow, and the ice, with its flashing gleam, Shall follow the autumn rain.

eat social dinners? Eat slowly. Would you imagination, the form of his Paradise-friend SLOWLY.

For the Principia. LUCY'S PRAYER.

My little Lucy is not quite six years old. On putting her to bed, a few nights since, I say your prayer aloud, to-night, so that I can hear it."

The child had lately fallen into the habit of petition so low, that I could not possibly prepared by Christians! We all wonder why understand a single syllable; but this night, after a little hesitation, she commenced the of life. Surely, Rabbi Raschi, you can have "Now I lay me," and then followed "O Lord, no business with him." bless Papa and Mamma; make Lucy a good girl." Here came a long pause. She continued: "Give the poor slaves their liberty:" another pause:- "Bless the poor Soldiers-bless the little heathen children, and the little children that hav'n't any mothers; for Jesus' sake. Amen."

After she had finished, I talked with her, some, about our soldiers, and then I asked; "Lucy do you really believe that Heavenly Father will hear your prayer, and give the slaves their freedom?"

She looked at me with that earnest gaze, which we so often see in childhood, as she quickly answered; "Why, yes mamma, He will." There was a confidence in her tones, that made me feel that she had lifted up her young heart, "nothing doubting."

O the trusting faith of chidhood! How it puts to the blush our own want of this vital principle!

As my little one nestled down, under the warm covers, with her words echoing through thus having an excuse before God; but the my heart, the thought flashed into my mind- domestic received him with the greatest re-'How many mothers who teach their children to pray for the far off heathen, combine with this prayer a petition for the slave?"

thirty years, have the little ones been taught a bad Jew, a man of no religion at all; to care for the captive, in our own land? In how many, did I ask? Alas, I fear the number might easily be counted.

their mother's knee. If then, alike in North handsome man, of about thirty, made his him overcome his naughty, passionate spirit of the toiling bondman as to awaken sympathy bade the Rabbi welcome, and added: "Let would we have witnessed the cruel decisions an excellent, learned, and pious guest." in our courts, or from learned Divines, that we now do? Would men who now give large sums to convert Hottentots and South Sea Islanders, have manifested the same chilling boasted "land of liberty?"

Talk of Womans Right's: can any right plant deep within the virgin soil of human of my nuptials"---hearts the germs of noble principles; of high and holy purposes, of an unswerving integrity? Ah, Mothers, do we, in this holiest of all re- amiable, kind-hearted girl. Come, to-morrow lations, know the power we possess? Many of and see her.' the evils which are now so deplorably prevalent among us, have their source in the neglected nurseries. The child is sent to bed, under mother, whose gentle tones should be the last |-it may be a mitzwa.\* I will come." ting herself to shine in society. It is, to me, a Abraham. sad thought that the intemperance, the recklessness, the profligacy amoung our young men, s owing, in the main, to parental failures.

All human means will fail if unblessed by the Lord; no human power can convert a soul to God. But then we can prepare the soil, and ham, "you are too severe. That you may plant the seed, trusting to the genial influences of sunlight and moistening dews, and balmy airs, to complete what we have begun.

parents. I think it a good plan to read to children accounts of what is being done by the benevolent in various parts of the world, and let them feel that they, little as they are, can fature companion was at least charitable; he a little box, or Saving Fund, to drop pennies into, then, at the end of the year, during which instructions have been given, let the mother say: "Now we will open the money-box, and see what we have to give away. There are the orphan children in New-York, it would make them very happy to have a New-Year's across the sea, they will want some Bibles, to now he is ill, dangerously ill." learn about Jesus, who loves all little children. Then, too, we must not forget those little colored ones in the South; they will not have to be want warm clothes and books-don't you want to help them, too?"

In this way, be the savings of the children, large or small, they will early learn to care for others, and when they become christians, they will recognise all men as their brothers. To cheer us in our attempts, we have the sure word of God-"Train up a child in the way ham faintly. he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

### RABBI RASCHI. A HEBREW LEGEND.

Rabbi Jarchi, commonly called Rabbi Raschi, lived in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, (1040-1105 A. D.,) and was born at Troyes, in France. His name is still mentioned with reverence next to that of Maimonides. He wrote a commentary on some of the prophets, and likewise an explanation of the Talmud, a gigantic work, without which that obscure book would be almost unintelligible. He was, beside, a great mathematician, and a very religous man.

It is said of Rabbi Raschi, that, on reaching his sixtieth year, and feeling himself approach the pale of life, he was desirous of knowing who was to be his companion in Paradise. He, of course, did not entertain the least doubt that such a pious and learned man as he. who had never transgressed any ceremonial law, would be ushered into the Garden of ger of death. Such sorrows may be overcome; wharves. Where all was then bustle and con-Eden, and be seated on a golden chair, at a golden table, with a wreath of pearls round his | family, something of consequence, even." head, and would be allowed to feast eternally on the glory of God. But he wished to know who the pious man was that should be placed Do not forget to come to the mincha." opposite to him at the same table—for the righteous sit two and two, in Paradise. When he had fasted and prayed a long time, God deigned to reveal himself in a dream, and to the gate flowed a magnificent stream of guests, related by Irving; these only compare with tell him that his future companion was Abra- who eagerly brought their congratulations to ham-ben-Gerson, called the Zadik, at Barce- the rich owner of the palace.

Having learned thus much, Rabbi Raschi became auxious to make acquaintance, on earth, A WORD ABOUT DINNERS .- Would you eat | with his future companion, and to this end bealthful dinners? Eat slowly. Would you undertook a journey to Barcelona. To his eat relishable dinners? Eat slowly. Please presented itself with a thin, pale face, and sunken suffer a short word of exhortation-EAT eyes, long beard, a bent figure, a man who had studied the law, night and day, had fasted ceremony commences.

and prayed; for such a man only deserved the of music and by torches, was led into the nature's compensations. It has been intimatsurname of Zadik, the Righteous.

could find no Abraham Zadik. Several per- the name of the bridegroom is not Abrahamwhispered to her, as she knelt with her arms surname, but among them was no Abraham only been the schatchan! In all other reclasped about my neck, and her head resting ben-Gerson. At length, on asking if there spects the stipulations are unaltered, and I upon my shoulder, "Lucy, dear, suppose you were not in the town a man called Abraham leave Abraham-ben-Manuel to conduct my a man like you condescend even to ask for pany Abraham-ben-Manuel and his relatives such a heathen, who is never seen at synagogue speaking the words of her own improvised the whole year round; nay, who cats meat he does not at once become baptized, and his name would thus be struck out from the book

"A fine fellow is my future companion," any sin of omission or commission by which he single." might have incurred such a disgrace.

Raschi had addressed his questions. "Why, I may perhaps bring him back to the

right path." "Do not flatter yourself with that -on him all endeavors are lost. But do as you like."

When standing before the residence of Don Abraham, Rabbi Raschi was highly asonly find this fault with it, that it did not behove a son of Israel to live in such splendor, "Merwin has gone," said she, "and I may behove a son of Israel to live in such splendor, whilst so many of his brethren were doomed to be in poverty and filth. On entering the gate, he found himself in an open court, where servants in gilt livery were seen moving to and fro, receiving visitors, who had come in splendid carriages. The Rabbi wished to proved himself a great conqueror. return, and he only addressed himself to a servant in the hope of being dismissed, and spect, and ushered him up a broad marble staircase, into a righly ornamented ante-room, where he requested him to wait a few moments When left alone, the Rabbi said to himself: In how many christian homes, for the last "There must be some mistake. This man is he has obtained here on earth his golden chair and golden table-his Paradise; how can any such blessing be in store for him in the

The door opened, and Don Abraham, a tall, in those then warm and impressible hearts. | me hope that my humble roof may be honored during a long period by the presence of such

> scorner of the law? I announce to you I have come in the name of God our Lord"-----

"Lain sure you have," interrupted Don wrongs of the panting fugitive, in our own hat you are most welcome; but as for your Talk of Womans Right's; can any right life. Come, be friendly; let us become better say I believe, by the grace of God, he has conwhich society may yet to have to confer upon acquainted; and, first of all do favor me with quered himself. And among the qualifications woman, compare with the privileged right to your company to-morrow at the celebration for good soldiership, that is one of the very best,

"Ah, you are going to be married! - and perhaps to a heathen girl?" "No, to a daughter of Israel; a lovely,

" Is she rich?" " No"

heard by the little one, is in the parlor, ab- The conversation was interrupted by a ser-

sorbed in her embroidery, or at the tollet, fit-"A poor woman!" exclaimed the Rabbi.

"Your marriage is to take place to-morrow. and you have not yet thought of the poor, but you allow them to come to you to remind you of your duty! For shame!"
"My dear Rabbi Raschi," said Don Abra-

von please." They went into the room where she waiting, and on being questioned by the Rabbi, she answered: "Alms have been given, as far Children easily catch the spirit of their

as I know, to all the poor; but I did not come here for alms." Rabbi Ruschi was pleased to hear that his do something to help all. Let each child have was therefore silent, while Don Abraham

asked the woman: "What is it you want? What can I do for you?" "I want your advice," said the woman.

"Speak, and be sure you shall have friendly The woman said: "I am a poor widow with four children, three of whom are quite young. present. Then the heathen children, far us a comfortable though modest home; but and see, in the subarbs of the city, the gardens

"Then, my good woman, you must have a physician; I will send you my own doctor." sold away from their mothers now, but they love. There is a young girl, poor and hon- The ships that went down to the sea with colest, like himself, whom he had hoped to marry;

> "Woman, why do you tell this to me?" said Don Abraham.
> "Because you are the man, Don Abraham; and now, having spoken, I leave you to God and your conscience."

to marry another, a rich man."

"What is your son's name?' asked Don Abra-"Abraham-ben-Manuel."

When they were left alone, Rabbi Raschi,

eeing Don Abraham deadly pale, with large ife, heard of a man dying for love." "Have you not ?" said Don Abraham. "No, indeed not. You may be quite sure that young fellow is not going to die. Young folks sometimes make a great noise about

another woman quite as handsome "-"There is no other beneath the sun!" Don Abraham exclaimed passionately: "there is but one sun in the heavens. Take it away, and all is dark-the air is chilly, the meadow has no verdure, the garden no flower! Take

right!" comfort you. It is the bounden duty of a town, and unloading stores for the shipping; guest to share the grief of his host. It may vessels were constantly arriving and departing, be disagreeable, nay, painful to her lover, but and the cheerful song of the mariners was I honestly think and say that there is no dan- heard, as they unloaded their cargoes at the but, of course, something must be done for the

"You are right, Rabbi Raschi; I hope I shall have something arranged by to-morrow. Next day, the Rabbi was punctual at the palace of Don Abraham, around which an mmense crowd had gathered, whilst through

The hruppa, or baldachin, under which the wedding-ceremony was to be performed, was erected in the court, the marble pavement of which was strewn with flowers. The prayer the opposition manifested by the oil merchants

A good action. The afternoon prayer with which the marriage-

court, when the notary read the marriage-Great was therefore the surprise of Rabbi contract, upon which Don Abraham said: Raschi, when, on arriving at Barcelona, he "There is but one little thing to be corrected; sons, certainly, had been honored with this ben-Gerson, but Abraham-ben-Manuel; I have Gerson, he was answered: "What! do you business, whilst I travel abroad. Hollo! let mean Don Abraham the Wealthy? How can the musicians and the torch-bearers accom into the court." "Oh," cried Rabbi Raschi, "thou art

worthy, indeed, to be my companion in Para-

At first, the Rabbi's exclamation was un heeded; but he afterwards related his dream to Don Abraham, who replied good-humoredly: "I am glad to hear it; it is so pleas thought Rabbi Raschi, and he threw back a ant to have a good neighbor; and, besides, rapid glance on his own life, in order to discover he added with quivering lips, "I shall com

Since then, eight hundred years have "Surely, you will not visit that man," repeated the learned Rabbi to whom Rabbi they are seated together."—Chamber's Journal.

### THE GREAT CONQUEROR.

I saw a mother, not long since, whose so had enlisted in the army. I expected to find tonished; for it was a real palace, splendid, her sad and disconsolate, for the young solreplete with beauty and taste, so that it even dier was an only son, and was very much moved the heart of the old Rabbi, who could beloved at home. But, to my surprise, she

never see him again; but I cannot make myself unhappy about it. I have given him to God, and wherever the Lord's service takes him he must go. I know he will distinguish himself wherever he is, for he has already "So young as he is?" I exclaimed; "how?"

"He has conquered himself," replied the mother, "and you know what the Bible says "Oh! yes, indeed," said I; "but I thought

your Merwin was one of those who find it ery easy to be good. There is a great differ ence in children. Some are so amiable and gentle that when they become Christians you see but little change in their outward conduct, and

"But my son was not one of those," said he, interrupting me. "He was born with a future? He is too rich to become converted hot, fiery temper. It used to frighten me Thirty years ago, the men who are now our into the right path of resignation and self- almost, when he was nothing but a baby, and Judges, our Legislators, our Editors, our Doetors of Divinity, were lisping prayers at The door opened, and Don Almaham, a tall standard for the grew older. I prayed a great and South, Christian Mothers had so spoken appearance. With a friendly greeting, he And he began very early to try and govern himself. I recollect, when he was no more than four years old, he had been very much provoked about something, and I could see the fire kindling in his eyes, and the color rising "Pious!" exclaimed Rabbi Raschi; "how do to his cheek. But he kept very still until his you dare to say pious-to talk of piety-you, a auger had sucsided, and then he came running to me, threw his arms around my neck, and bursting into tears he crie !, 'Kiss'me, mamma -kiss me-I've accreome."

"Many a time," the mother continued, "have I seen him struggle with his hasty, angry feelreproaches, you may as well reserve them, as I have once for all chosen my manner of to control his temper; and now I can truly I think.

I thought so too, as I repeated to myself the words of the Bible, to which Merwin B.'s mother had alluded. You will find them. little reader, in Prov. 16: 32. "He that i slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a

march at the call of your country to the batto conquer enemies elsewhere. You may be called to govern and direct others. Whatever may be your duty in life, the best preparation

# THE INNOVATIONS OF THE AGE

There is food for sober reflection and mucl interesting research, in the facts that come un der the daily attention of journalists. Were judge for yourself, I beg you will accompany | we to devote our energies to the elucidation of me to the woman, and ask her any questions all the natural and social mysteries that arise, day sport in comparison to the thousand and ry direction. Once, the universal consumption of whale oil was thought to be the vital interest of certain classes On a little island, some there reside a hardy race of men, and a wealthy community of merchants, who employed il their energies and capital, at one time, in the prosecution of the whale fishery. Massachusetts alone embarked more interest in the fisheries than all the other States combined : and one town on her borders-New Bedford the home of the whaler and place of deposit of Besides this, they are valuable, as an expression spears of grass; the sheeted bloom of the My eldest son, a youth of eighteen, worked for the oleagiaous product of the great cetacean of the character and life of the race which is prairies but isolated flowers. us, and by his honesty and industry has made family. The visitor may go there, to-day, playing such a conspicuous part in our history. and houses decorated with the spoils of the sea-the jaw-bones of the whale forming an arch through which the guest walks to par-'No, Den Abraham, a physician is of no take of the hospitality for which its people are avail; my son is ill through love, disappointed famous. But alas! how has their glory fallen! ors set, and guns booming their rude adiens out now the poor girl is forced by her parents from the beach—the brave crews swinging up into the rigging to give their parting cheersthese ships, if they be not wrecked in some tropic sea, lie rotting at the wharves, dismasttropic sea, lie rotting at the wharves, dismasted, as silent as the grave. The seas shock them, to the keel, no more. The pitchy smoke from the try-pots, the glare and turmoil of "cutting-in" and of "trying-out," nay, even the crash in full career of the vessel upon the whale's back, as has been the case, are stories and legends of the past. It is a them for the poet, not the journalist; so rich, and full are the histories and facts that cling about this once great artery of national wealth.

But as we have said, the times are changed. Under the heading of "The Last Ship"—a tidrops of sweat on his brow, said, consolingly, and full are the histories and facts that cling "After all, it is nothing. I have never, in my about this once great aftery of national wealth. Under the heading of "The Last Ship"-a title which has a touching pathos in it--the Nantucket Mirror says :- "The ship Narragansett left this place on Saturday evening last, their love. After some time, he will find in tow of the steamer Island Home. She has been purchased by a firm in Boston and taken to Fair Haven (opposite New Bedford) for repairs. Not a ship now remains at our know how for sing it. 'I likes 'Poor Rosy' betwharves. Little did we think, twenty-five ter dan all de songs, but it can't be sung wid-

years ago, that we should ever be called upon to chronicle this fact. At that time our it away, and you take life away! Life with-out love is nothing! Oh, the woman was with the din of hammers and drivers, caulking mallets and axes : teamsters were trucking oil "Well, well, Don Abraham, I only wished to from the wharves to the various factories about fusion, is now silence and quiet. A few short years have brought about this change."

What a picture is this of a once thriving land, when a congregation of three hundred and prosperous mart? We venture to assert | men and women joined in a hymnthat the counterpart of it can nowhere be found, outside of the war-ridden districts, in the country. The deserted village of Goldsmith's poem; the stagnation of Sleepy Hollow the change wrought by the introduction of gas tificial production of coal oils. Even Nanhaving been said, the bride, preceded by a band of New Bedford to the introduction of gasburners, that they offered to light a Western city with sperm at something less than a dol- but I must remember that it can speak for it-

ed in our hearing, by old whaling masters, that the fishing grounds had become, not indeed exhausted, but that the whales were fewer, shyer and more difficult to take; that of late years they had withdrawn much further into those inaccessible fastness of ice and snow that lock the North Pole in impenetrable bonds and keep untold the secrets of the Northwest Passage. If this be true, then, with the momentary extinction of the whale fishery, perhaps renewed assurance of life and the pursuit of happiness may so modify the fears of the timid whales that they will repeople their old haunts, so that the pursuit of them will be more profitable than has lately been the case. To balance this we have rumors that the oil wells have begun to fail in their yield; that those which gave abundantly in the Middle States show signs of exhaustion; and that the

this important article of commerce. We cannot say, from a lack of positive evi dence, whether these rumors have any foundation or not. But it seems plausible enough, if the latest theory we have seen broached as to the who demands the bride from her parents for the source from whence the oil is derived be reliable, that the supply should be on the wane. This theory was that petroleum is the product of a vast number of animacules, buried in the earth during the Devonian beriod, and whose masses yielded by pressure the oil in question. A contemplation of the inroads and incur-

West of Canada is now the promised land for

sions of time upon the customs and commerce of the country, presents many interesting features. Wood, once so plentiful that it was formerly used entirely for fuel, and was sold for two or three dollars a cord, has been wholy supplanted, in cities, by coal. The axe of the settler has leveled the forests that fringed the margin of the towns, and the cost of transporting wood has become so great that it cannot compete with coal; add to this the incouvenience of storing it in cities, where the room for such purposes is limited, and we have the secret of its unpopularity. Cost, combined with its great bulk, has so diminished its consumption that wood is only used for igniting the coal. These changes, however, were not eccomplished without much time and pecuniary outlay. When anthracite was first discovered, outcropping from the land in Pennsylvania, a great many experiments were tried before it became useful as a calorific agent. An old Quaker is said to have been the first one who originated the plan of barning it in open grates; but long before he tried it, the limited degree for fuel. Those persons who fondly faney that their flickering sea-coal fires are an invention of modera times may perhaps be surprised to learn that, as long ago as 1306, the use of it was prohibited in London un-der the supposition that it was dangerous to ealth. This certainly is not an innovation of

Thus, one by one, the usages of the world hange, as the articles which are necessary to Germany. he support or adorument of life become exble for the purpose. Science is continually discovering, in the refuse and waste of manuin fact the multifarious compounds which are indispensable in the workshops or laboratories. Change and research are the order of the day. As one method becomes worn out, it is dethroned and another substituted. If oil falls to lated into English by Professor Longfellow; give sufficient light in this lightning age, lo! ished on account of their dangerous qualities, ment.-Post. and oil modified in its nature and character is resumed. But gas remains paramount, so far, "Well; if only she were led into a good And I felt as if I wanted all the little boys ry dies out, but coal oil is pumped or distilled ry dies out, but coal oil is pumped or distilled scarce and costly to burn; and coal is substituted. Rags vanish from the paper mills, and the presses of the country move languidly for want of vehicles to transmit their intelligence to the people. What shall supplant the rags? -who will discover a substitute for them, as paper stock? -- Scientific American.

# MUSIC OF THE PORT ROYAL NE- Democratic press give to the instrument.

published a letter from Miss Lucy McKim, of Philadelphia, accompanying a specimen of the mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and ongs in vogue among the negroes about Port | turn the face toward the zenith, may float at Royal. Miss McKim accompanied her father thither, on a recent visit, and writes as fol- water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how

ter of these negro ballads by mere musical self an empty pitcher—let your mouth and notes and signs. The odd turns made in the nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the by single voices chiming in at different irreguthrust up one of your bony hands and down ar intervals, seem almost as impossible to you go; turning up the handle tips over the place on score as the singing of birds, or the tones of an . Eolian harp. The airs, however, can be reached. They are too decided to not be easily understood, and their striking origi- and actions are pure and true; then will your -has long been celebrated in local history as | nality would catch the ear of any musician. | life be such. The wide pasture is but separate The wild, sad strains tell as the sufferers themselves never could, of crushed hopes, keen sorrow, and a dull daily misery which covered them as hopelessly as the fog from the rice swamps. On the other hand, the words breathe a trusting faith and rest, in the future -in 'Canaan's fair and happy laud,' to which their eyes seem constantly turned.

"A complaint might be made against the ongs, on the score of monotony. It is true there is a great deal of repetition of the music, but that is to accomodate the leader, who, if

stone; and in the evening, after the day's work is done, 'Heab'n shall a be my home' peals up slowly and mournfully from the distant quarters. One woman-a respectable house servant, who had lost all but one of her twenty-two children-said to me : "'Pshaw! don't har to dese ver chill'n.

misse. Dey just rattles it off—dey don't know how for sing it. 'I likes 'Poor Rosy' better dan all de songs, but it can't be sung widout a full heart and a troubled sperrit!'

"All the songs make good barcaroles. Whittier 'builded better than he knew' when he wrote his 'Song of the Negro Boatman.'
It seemed wonderfully applicable, as we were like the part of the processor of the publications. nisse. Dey just rattles it off-dey don't

It seemed wonderfully applicable, as we were being rowed across Hilton Head Harbor among United States gunboats—the Wabash | sale, except those advertised above, and it is not conand the Vermont towering on either side. I thought the crew must strike up, "'And massa tink it day ob doom,

And we ob jubilee.' "Perhaps the grandest singing we heard was at the Baptist Church on St. Helena Is-

" Roll, Jordan, roll, Jordan ! Roll, Jordan, roll!" "It swelled forth like a triumphal anthem. That same hymn was sung by thousands of negroes on the Fourth of July last, when they marched in procession under the Stars and and the gradual increase in the natural and ar- Stripes, cheering them for the first time as the 'flag of our country.' A friend writing from tucket is now lit with gas; and it is related by there says that the chorus was indescribably a writer in a late periodical, that so great was grand-that the whole woods and world

seemed joining in that rolling sound.' "There is much more in this new and curious music of which it is a temptation to write, lar per gallon, when the market price of the self better than any one for it. same was a dollar and a quarter. These are "Very respectfully, Lucy McKin.

# THE "GREAT EASTERN."

This, the greatest ship of ancient and modern times, has been in some instances very unfortunate, but all the mishaps which have befallen her, have proven beyond a doubt that in the principles of her construction she is matchless, and in strength she is unequalled by any steamer affoat. She has now been lying in Flushing Bay, near this city, for several months, undergoing repairs caused by an acci dent, not from mismanagement of her officers but by striking a rock not laid down in the chart, when she was "hove to" for a pilot of Montauk Point. It was stated, at the tim this took place, that the amount of damage was small, but upon a thorough examination was found that 85 feet in length of the plat ing was fractured, and in some places it was four feet in width. This accident has demon strated her superiority of construction. will be remembered that she has an outside and inside skin, and is like one vessel built in side of another, with a space of two feet be tween the skins. Now, although the outsid plating was so much injured, the inside ski was untouched, and she carried one thousan passengers and two thousand tuns of merchadise to their destination without damage. N other vessel in the world, we think, could have done this. It is even believed by several pe sons, that she could have recrossed the Atlant without repairs, but it was thought best not run any risk.

The Great Eastern has not yet been fully repaired, as a peculiar coffer-dam had to be constructed to get under her bottom; but the chief cause of delay has been the inability to obtain proper plating, on account of all the rolling mills being engaged on Government work. A submarine lamp, which gives a clear light at a considerable depth under water, has been used, with much satisfaction, in surveying the bottom of the Great Eastern. The last two voyages of this noble steamship between Liverpool and New York, were quite successful and remunerative, and they were the most regular ever accomplished by any one steamer. In an early number we shall give fuller detais of the means used to repair this vessel. We hope she has yet a long and prosperous career before her .- Scientific American.

### DEATH OF UHLAND

Johann Ludwig Uhland, one of the foremost of the lyric poets of Germany, died recently at Tubingen, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1787. Uhland has held the place of a Danes and Saxons used this mineral in a classic among the German poets for many years, and his reputation is contemporary with that of many writers long dead. His first verses were printed as long ago as 1806, in Seckendorf's Musen-Almanach; he practised law sometime at Stuttgart, where also he held the place of Minister of Justice. In 1815 he published the first collection of his poems; some of which, on political topics, had already had a great influence on public sentiment in

He gave up legal practice in 1839, and behausted or are displaced by others more suita- came extraordinary professor of the German language and literature in the University of Tubingen. He always took an active part in factures of all kinds, dyes, manures, chemicals, German politics, and resigned his professorship in 1833, because it interfered with his political duties as deputy. He always acted with the liberal party.
Several of Uhland's songs have been trans-

and in 1848 a translation of other of his poems, camphene comes with all its different combina- with a memoir, was published in London tions to supplant it. These in their turn are ban- Since 1848 the poet had lived in great retire-

A WONDERFUL DOCUMENT, Judging from as an illuminator; what will succeed it is a the tone of the Democratic Express, the Presiquestion that remains to be settled by future dent's Emancipation is a marvellous document. developments and exigencies. The whale fished evelopments and exigencies. The whale fished A perusal of the New-York Herald, Express, Journal of Commerce, Chicago Times, Enquirer and others of that stripe, enable the reader to discover the following peculiarities of the Proc lamation:-

It will destroy the Union. It is harmless and impotent. It will excite slave insurrections. The slaves will never hear of it. It will excite the South to desperation. The rebels will laugh it to scorn. These are a few of the attributes which the

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